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REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF CONTROL

OF THE

State Institutions of Higher Learning of Florida

FOR THE

Biennium Ending
June 30, 1922

T. J. APPLEYARD, PRINTER, TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

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BOARD OF CONTROL

P. K. YOUNG, Chairman	Pensacola
E. L. WARTMANN	Citra
J. B. SUTTON	Tampa
JOHN C. COOPER, JR.	Jacksonville
W. L. Weaver	Perry
J. T. DIAMOND, Secretary	Tallahassee

~~045093~~

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

January 15th, 1923.

To His Excellency,
Cary A. Hardee,
Governor of Florida.

Sir:

In compliance with the provisions of Chapter 5384, Laws of Florida, herewith is submitted biennial report of the Board of Control for the period from July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1922, to be transmitted by you to the Legislature.

Respectfully,
BOARD OF CONTROL,
By P. K. Yonge, Chairman.

INTRODUCTION

We beg to submit herewith our biennial report on the State Educational Institutions under our management, viz:

University of Florida.
Florida State College for Women.
School for the Deaf and the Blind.
Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes.

The report is made under different heads as follows:

I. Membership.
II. Reports.
III. Land, Buildings and Improvements.
IV. Finances.
V. Budgets.
VI. Growth and Service.
VII. Conclusion.

I—MEMBERSHIP.

The terms of three members of the Board expired in July, 1921, viz: Mr. J. B. Hodges, of Lake City; Mr. H. B. Minium, of Jacksonville, and Mr. P. K. Yonge, of Pensacola,—Mr. Yonge having been appointed in March, 1921, in place of Mr. W. W. Flournoy, of DeFuniak Springs, who had resigned. To fill the above vacancies Mr. W. L. Weaver, of Perry, was appointed to succeed Mr. J. B. Hodges; Mr. John C. Cooper, Jr., of Jacksonville, was appointed to succeed Mr. H. B. Minimum, and Mr. P. K. Yonge, of Pensacola, was appointed to succeed himself. Mr. Yonge was elected Chairman of the Board.

II—REPORTS.

We present herewith as a part of this report, the reports from the four institutions under the management of this Board, viz:

BOARD OF CONTROL.

Page.
Report of J. T. Diamond, Secretary 33

SUMMER SCHOOL.

Report of W. S. Cawthon, State Superintendent.................. 63

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA.

Report of A. A. Murphree, A. M., L. L. D.,President................ 64
College of Arts and Sciences:
  Report of James N. Anderson, M. A., Ph. D., Dean and Professor of Ancient Languages 88
College of Agriculture:
  Report of Wilmon Newell, M. S., D. Sc., Dean Instructional Division 96
  Report of Wilmon Newell, M. S., D. Sc., Director Experiment Station, Research Division 119
Branch Experiment Stations:
  Report of Citrus Station 128
  Report of Tobacco Station 133
  Report of Everglades 137
  Report of Agricultural Extension Division 139
College of Engineering:
  Report of J. R. Benton, B. S., Ph. D., Dean and Professor of Electrical Engineering 159
College of Law:
  Report of Harry R. Trusler, A. M., L. L. D., Dean and Professor of Law 173
Teachers College and Normal School:
  Report of James W. Norman, A. M., Ph. D., Dean and Professor of Education 177
  Report of James R. Fulk, A. M., Ph. D., Professor of Education 190
  Report of Joseph Roemer, A. M., Ph. D., Professor of Secondary Education 191
  Report of James W. Day, B. S. A., M. A., Professor of Agricultural Education 194
  Report of L. S. Green, M. S., Professor of Industrial Education 196
General Extension Division:
  Report of B. C. Riley, B. A., B. S. A., Director................ 198
Business Administration:
  Report of Cora Miltimore, Librarian 214
  Report of T. Van Hyning, Curator of Museum..................... 217
Department of Military Science and Tactics:
  Report of James A. VanFleet, Major Infantry, D. O. L......... 218

Page.
Department of Hygiene:
  Report of Albert W. Sweet, M. A., Ph. D., Director and Professor of Hygiene 220
Report of Ethel Cowan, Registrar 223
Report of K H. Graham, Auditor 225

FLORIDA STATE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

Report of Edward Conradi, A. M., Ph., D., President and Professor of Philosophy 230
College of Arts and Sciences:
  Report of W. G. Dodd, A. M., Ph. D., Dean and Professor of English 254
School of Sducation and Normal School:
  Report of N. M. Salley, A. B., Dean and Professor of Education 256
School of Home Economics:
  Report of Margaret R. Sandels, Dean and Professor of Home Economics 259
School of Music:
Report of Ella Scoble Opperman, A. B., B. M., Dean.......... 262
Home Demonstration Work:
  Report of Sarah W. Partridge, State Agent.......... 263
Business Administration:
  Report of J. G. Kellum, Business Manager,
    Financial Statement 275
    Boarding Fund 282
    College Farm 286

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

Report of A. H. Walker, A. B., D. Litt.......... 288

A. & M. COLLEGE FOR NEGROES.

Report of N. B. Young, A. M., Litt. D., President and Professor of Pholisophy and Economics 303
Report of Homer Thomas, A. M., Professor of Education 306
Report of Albert L. Mebane, B. Agr., M. S. A., Professor of Agriculture 307
Report of W. H. A. Howard, A. M., Professor of Mechanic Arts.... 309
Report of J. V. Hilyer, R. N., Superintendent of Sanatorium....... 312
Report of J. F. Matheus, A. M., Auditor and Professor of Modern Languages 313
Report of B. M. Hawkins, Dean Home Economics 311

These reports are very full and give a clear idea of the conditions of the Institutions and the work being done by them. They have been prepared by those in direct charge of the work and in close touch with its every phase. We would be glad if you would consider as a part of this report also, the catalogues of the several Institutions.

III—LAND, BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The amount of land owned by the several Institutions is as follows, viz:

University of Florida		604 acres.
Florida State College for Women		269 acres.
School for the Deaf and the Blind		25 acres.
Agricultural & Mechanical College for Negroes		229 acres.
Branch Experiment Stations:		
Tobacco Station	23 acres	
Citrus Station	84 acres	
Everglades Station	160 acres	267 acres.
Total		1394 acres.

It is important that this acreage should be increased as soon as practicable. There are several desirable tracts of land that can be had at reasonable figures adjoining the State's property at each of the four Institutions but as there are such pressing demands for funds for other purposes, we are not recommending the purchase of any land except a small acreage at the Florida State College for Women.

All of the buildings for which appropriations have been made have been completed except the unit of the Administration Building at the University. This is under construction and will be completed so far as the money appropriated will permit by the time the Legislature meets.

As possibly you may not know what the State owns at the several Institutions, we give you a list of the buildings, with a short description, floor space and estimated value as follows, viz:

FLOOR AREAS OF BUILDINGS AT THE SEVERAL INSTITUTIONS.

UNIVERSITY.

	Square Feet.	Estimated Value.
Buckman Hall—Dormitory—3 floors and basement (Brick with tile roof)	28,600	$100,000
Thomas Hall—Dormitory—3 floors and basement (Brick with tile roof)	35,300	120,000
Dining Hall—1 floor and basement (Brick with tile roof)	6,900	40,000
Experiment Station Building—3 floors and attic (Brick with tile roof)	23,700	75,000
Agricultural Hall—2 floors and attic (Brick with tile roof)	18,000	45,000
Language Hall—3 floors and attic (Brick with tile roof)	33,400	80,000

Peabody Hall—Teachers College & Normal School—3 floors and attic (Brick with tile roof)	27,600	85,000
Engineering Building—2 floors and attic' (Brick with tile roof); Engineering Workshops (Brick with gravel roof)	30,070	80,000
Law Building—2 floors and attic (Brick with tile roof)	12,300	50,000
Science Hall—3 floors and attic (Brick with tile roof)	25,000	90,000
Assembly Building—2 floors (Brick with tile roof)..	11,280	45,000
Foreman's Residence—2 floors (Agriculture) (Frame with shingle roof)	1,763	3,000
Foreman's Residence—2 floors (Horticulture) (Frame with shingle roof)	1,763	3,000
One Dairy Farm Foreman's Residence—one story (Frame with shingle roof)	3,061	5,000
Large Dairy Barn—one story an attic (Frame with shingle roof)	9,566	25,000
Green House—one story (Horticulture) (Wood with glass roof)	1,700	4,000
Tool House—one story (Horticulture) (Frame with shingle roof)	450	500
Corn Crib and Shed combined—(Agriculture) one story (Frame with shingle roof)	3,750	5,000
Small Cow Barn and Silo—(Agriculture) two story (Frame with shingle roof)	2,674	4,000
Mule Farm Barn—(Agriculture) two story (Frame with shingle roof)	1,800	4,000
Wagon Shed—open (Frame with shingle roof)....	648	300
Wagon Shed—closed (Agriculture) one story (Frame with shingle roof)	1,440	1,200
Tool House—(Agriculture) one story (Frame with shingle roof)	400	400
Implement and Store House—(Agriculture) (Frame with shingle roof)	1,200	1,800
Mule Barn—(Horticulture) two story (Frame with shingle roof)	3,105	3,000
Implement House—(Horticulture) one story (Frame with coposition roof)	1,320	2,500
Judging House—(Horticulture) one story (Frame with shingle roof)	720	1,500
Feed House—(Horticulture) one story (Frame with shingle roof)	384	300
Workshop—one story (Brick with shingle roof).....	1,200	2,000
Auditorium Unit of Administration Building—(Brick with tile roof)	20,943	100,000

Two Story Wooden Barracks—used as Temporary Infirmary	4,800	3,500
Two Story Wooden Barracks, used as Temporary Dormitory Annex	4,800	2,500
One Story Wooden Shop—used for Storage and Vocational Work	4,800	4,000
	324,437	$986,400

BRANCH EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

	Square Feet.	Estimated Value.
Tobacco Station, Quincy:		
Laboratory—two stories (Brick with composition shingles)	4,570	$ 13,000
Citrus Station, Lake Alfred:		
Superintendent's Cottage—one and half story (Frame with shingle roof)	1,728	3,750
Tool and Fertilizer Shed—one story (Frame with shingle roof)	280	200
	6,578	$ 16,950

FLORIDA STATE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

	Square feet.	Estimated Value.
Administration and Academic Bldg—three floors and basement (Brick with tile roof)	59,238	225,000
Bryan Hall—Dormitory—two floors and basement (Brick with tar and gravel roof)	33,070	80,000
Reynolds Hall—Dormitory (Including Annex)—three floors and basement (Brick with tile roof)	55,926	150,000
Dining Hall—(Including Kitchen) one floor and basement (Brick with tile roof)	24,112	150,000
Gymnasium—one floor (Frame with shingle roof)	4,460	5,000
Training School—one floor (Frame with composition shingle roof)	3,360	3,500
Education Building—three stories (Brick with tile roof)	20,469	75,000
Science Building—three stories (Brick with tile roof)	21,240	80,000
Broward Hall—four stories and basement (Brick with tar and gravel roof)	31,120	100,000
Jennie Murphree Hall—four stories (Brick with tile roof)	32,893	95,000

Infirmary Building—two stories and basement—(Brick with tile roof)	9,182	65,000
Boiler House—one story—(Frame with composition roof)	2,706	25,000
Training School Building—one story—(Brick veneer with composition shingles	3,590	15,000
Dairy Barn—one story—(Frame with composition roof)	2,448	5,000
Cow Barn and Shed—two stories—(Frame with composition roof)	6,660	7,000
Milk House—one story—(Frame with composition roof)	144	250
Corn Crib—one story—(Frame with composition roof)	720	1,000
Mule Barn—two story—(Frame with composition roof)	3,600	3,600
Farm Foreman's Residence—one story—(Frame with composition roof)	2,200	4,500
Old Barn and Implement Shed—one story—(Frame with shingle roof)	3,132	1,500
Old Laborer's Residence—one story—(Frame with shingle roof)	888	1,000
Farm Foreman's Residence—one story—(Frame with shingle roof)	2,200	1,200
	323,378	$1,093,550

FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND

	Square feet.	Estimated Value.
Administration and Academic Bldg. and Dormitory—two floors—(Stucco on brick with tile roof)	37,300	$160,000
Industrial Building and Dormitory—two floors—(Stucco on brick with tile roof)	18,500	75,000
Laundry or Service Building—two floors—(Stucco on brick with tile roof)	6,800	20,000
Infirmary Building—two stories—(Stucco on masonry tile roof)	5,134	25,000
Wartmann Cottage—two stories—(Stucco on masonry tile roof)	10,770	50,000
Negro Building including Annex—two stories—(Stucco on masonry tile roof)	18,156	75,000
Dairy Barn—one story—(Frame with composition roof)	2,450	4,500
Garage—one story—(Frame—Composition Roof)	600	200
	99,710	$409,700

FLORIDA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE FOR NEGROES.

	Square feet.	Estimated Value.
Duval Hall—Academic Building—two floors and basement—(Frame with wood shingle roof)......	7,065	$10,000.00
Agricultural Hall—two floors and basement—(Brick veneer with tin roof)	5,475	15,000.00
Hospital—two floors—(Frame with tin shingle roof)	4,480	15,000.00
Laundry Building—one floor and basement—(Frame tin shingle roof)	4,488	6,000.00
Melvin Lodge—Girls' Dormitory—two floors and basement—(Frame with tin shingle roof)........	6,048	15,000.00
Gibbs Hall—Dormitory, Dining Hall, Kitchen, Storeroom—two floors and basement—(Frame with wood shingle roof, and kitchen with tin shingle roof)	21,009	25,500.00
Mechanic Arts Building—two floors—(Brick veneer with tin shingle roof)	11,408	25,000.00
Gwynn Dormitory—one floor—(Frame with wood shingle roof)	2,008	2,000.00
Tucker Hall—Boys' Dormitory—two floors—(Frame with wood shingles)	6,772	3,000.00
Library—two floors—(Brick veneer with tin roof)..	3,760	15,000.00
Model School—one floor—(Frame with wood shingle roof)	1,320	4,000.00
Science Hall—one story—(Frame with wood shingle roof)	1,590	2,000.00
Weeks Cottage—one story—(Frame with wood shingle roof)	1,274	1,000.00
President's Residence—two stories—(Frame with wood shingle roof)	4,632	6,000.00
Cafeteria—one story—(Frame with composition shingle roof)	714	800.00
Howard Residence—one story—(Frame with wood shingle roof)	1,496	1,500.00
Mebane Residence—two stories—(Frame with wood shingle roof)	2,244	2,500.00
Clark Hall—two stories and basement (Girls' Dormitory)—(Frame with composition shingle roof).	7,069	15,000.00
Assembly Hall—one story—(Frame with composition roof)	2,119	10,000.00
Boys' Dormitory—(Including extension)—two stories and basement—(Frame with tin shingle roof)....	10,927	12,000.00

Home Economics Building—two stories—basement—(Frame with tin shingle roof)	5,740	10,000.00
Practice School Building—(Frame with composition roof)	3,916	8,000.00
Cow Barn—one story—(Frame with composition shingle roof)	1,888	5,000.00
Horse Barn—two stories—(Frame with composition shingle roof)	5,808	6,000.00
Wagon Shed—Open—(Frame with composition roof)	708	600.00
Implement Shed—Open	637	500.00
Poultry House (Frame with composition roof)	720	200.00
Poultry House No. 2—(Frame with composition roof)	80	25.00
Bath House—(Frame with wood shingle roof)	672	500.00
Mech. Arts Annex—(Frame with Gal. Iron roof)	735	350.00
Mech. Arts Shed—(Frame with Gal. iron roof)	900	300.00
Green House—(Frame with glass)	504	400.00
Green House No. 2—(Frame with glass)	288	250.00
	128,494	$218,925.00

It would be very gratifying to us if all of you, or at least a Committee, could visit these Institutions and see what they are and see what is being done for Education by the State, and see also the needs of the Institutions and the immense possibilities offered for developing the material resources of the State and for making good and useful citizens of the Youth of our Commonwealth.

IV.

FINANCES.

The finances of the several Institutions are treated in more or less detail in the reports from those Institutions and a full statement of the finances of this Board is given in the report of Mr. J. T. Diamond, Secretary of the Board. These reports are referred to earlier in this report and no doubt they will receive your careful consideration. The details of all expenditures are shown by the State Treasurer's report and by the vouchers on file in the offices of the Treasurer, the Comptroller and the Secretary of the Board of Control, to which we respectfully invite your attention. In this connection we will say that all disbursements are made on vouchers made in triplicate and approved by the head of the Institution and auditor, by the Board of Control and by the Comptroller. The original bills or invoices, approved by the proper officials, are attached to the first copy of the voucher, which is filed with the Comptroller. The second copy is filed with the State Treasurer, and the third with the Secretary of the Board of Control. A fourth copy is kept on file at the Institution. The money is paid out on warrants drawn by the Comptroller on the State Treasurer. The report of Mr. J. T. Diamond, Secretary, referred to above, follows immediately after this report.

V.

BUDGETS.

The Budgets for the biennium are set out in great detail in the reports of the heads of the Institutions. These men being in daily contact with the work of the Institutions have greater opportunities than any others to see what their needs are and hence their recommendations should receive most thoughtful consideration. The enthusiasm of these men in the cause of education, the wonderful vision they have of the possibilities of our Educational Institutions, and their belief that it is their duty to recommend what they believe the needs of the Institutions to be, without regard to the ability of the State to pay, are the influences back of their recommendations. While we recognize the importance of the needs mentioned in these reports, we know full well that the State cannot afford such a large outlay at this time, and after a conference with the State Board of Education we have made up Budgets covering the most important needs and present them in abbrieviated form in columns parallel with the budgets from the Institutions for greater convenience. The Budgets that we have agreed on are we consider the very least amounts that the Institutions should have at this time. If you should find that the State can afford to appropriate a larger sum there are many other items of almost as great importance that might be included.

		Budget as shown in the report of the President	Budget as agreed on
General Expense		181,710.00	
Arts and Sciences		142,792.00	
Agricultural College		97,370.00	
College of Engineering		122,750.00	
Teachers College		55,000.00	
College of Law		35,200.00	
Total of General Budget		634,822.00	478,255.50
School of Pharmacy			12.000.00
Experiment Station		293,305.00	100,000.00
Agricultural Extension		191,736.66	104,744.50
General Extension		72,000.00	60,000.00
Ctrus Station		39,670.00	20,000.00
Tobacco Station		61,826.00	20,000.00
Everglades Station		20,000.00	10,000.00
Administration Bldg.	100,000.		
Library Building	100,000.	200,000.00	200,000.00
Fire Protection		6,250.00	6,250.00
Totals		$1,519,609.66	$1,011,250.00

FLORIDA STATE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

	Budget as Shown in the Report of the President		Budget as Agreed On.	
Current Expenses		$368,409.00		$359,125.00
Home Demonstation		30,545.00		25,000.00
BUILDINGS & IMPR.:				
Dormitory and Equipment	$100,000.00		$ 80,000.00	
Auditorium Addition	50,000.00		45,000.00	
Library and Equipment..	80,000.00		70,000.00	
Training School	18,000.00			
Roof Jennie Murphree Hall	3,300.00		3,300.00	
Roof Dining Hall	2,400.00		2,400.00	
Roof Science Hall	2,200.00		2,200.00	
Roof Bryan Hall	12,000.00		2,000.00	
Bryan Hall Improvement.	3,500.00		3,500.00	
Arcade	3,000.00			
Elevator B. Hall	2,460.00			
Elevator J. M. Hall......	2,250.00			
Offices and Vault Adm. Bldg.	9,000.00		9,000.00	
Gates—Campus	1,200.00		1,200.00	
Fire Protection	1,500.00		1,500.00	
Westcott Land	3,000.00			
Wallace Land	10,000.00		6,000.00	
Game Land	775.00		775.00	
Campus Lights	3,000.00		3,000.00	
Campus Walks and Imp..	3,000.00		3,000.00	
Pipe Organ			10,000.00	
		310,585.00		242,875.00
Totals		$709,539.00		$627,000.00

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

	Budget as Shown in the Report of the President		Budget as Agreed On.	
Maintenance		$175,000.00		$175,000.00
BUILDINGS & IMPR.:				
Heating Plant	$ 55,000.00		$ 12,500.00	
Cottage and Equipment	50,000.00		40,000.00	
Bulk Heading, etc.	25,000.00		15,000.00	
Fire Protection	3,500.00		3,500.00	
Repairs	5,000.00		3,000.00	
Scholarships and Library	2,500.00		500.00	
Athletics	500.00		500.00	
				75,000.00
Kitchen	25,000.00			
Extension Department	7,500.00			
		174,000.00		
Totals		$349,000.00		$250,000.00

A. & M. COLLEGE FOR NEGROES.

	Budget as Shown in the Report of the President		Budget as Agreed On.	
Salaries and Expenses		$ 82,990.00		$ 50,000.00
BUILDINGS & IMPR.:				
Kitchen	$ 25,000.00		$ 25,000.00	
Chapel	5,000.00		5,000.00	
Water Main	800.00		800.00	
Special Plant Imp.	6,200.00		6,700.00	
Special Shop Equip.	3,500.00		3,500.00	
Farm Imp.	4,000.00		4,000.00	
				45,000.00
Academic Building	50,000.00			
Home Economics Annex.	3,000.00			
Shops	10,500.00			
Contagious Diseases	3,000.00			
Nurses Home	4,000.00			
		115,000.00		
Totals		$197,990.00		$ 95,000.00

BOARD OF CONTROL BUDGET.

REPORT TO THE BUDGET COMMISSION OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL EXPENSE FUND FOR THE BIENNIUM 1923-25.

FOR THE YEAR 1923-24.

For Traveling Expense of Board Members and the Board's Secretary ....$	2,000.00	
For Office Expense,—including record books, postage, stationery, office supplies, and janitor service	200.00	
For Salary of Board's Secretary	1,300.00	$ 3,500.00

FOR THE YEAR 1924-25.

For Traveling Expense of Board Members and the Board's Secretary ....$	2,000.00	
For office Expense,—including office record books, postage, stationery, and other office supplies, and janitor service	200.00	
For Salary of the Board's Secretary	1,300.00	
For Printing the Biennial Report of the Board of Control	1,000.00	4,500.00
Total Budget for the Biennium		$ 8,000.00

SUMMER SCHOOL BUDGET.

University ....$	16,000.00
Florida State College for Women	16,000.00
A. & M. College for Negroes	8,000.00
	$ 40,000.00

RECAPITULATION.

University	$1,011,250.00
Florida State College for Women	627,000.00
School for the Deaf and the Blind	250,000.00
A. & M. College for Negroes	95,000.00
Board of Control	8,000.00
	1,991,250.00
Summer Schools	40,000.00
	$2,031,250.00

VI—GROWTH.

The attendance of students for each year during any period is a fair criterion of the growth of that Institution. To show the growth in this respect, we submit the following table of attendance:

ATTENDANCE OF THE SEVERAL INSTITUTIONS FROM 1905 TO 1922

Year.	University of Florida.	Florida State College for Women.	School for the Deaf and the Blind.	A. & M. College for Negroes.	Year.	University of Florida.	Florida State College for Women.	School for the Deaf and the Blind.	A. & M. College for Negroes.
	Regular Session.					Regular Session.			
1905-06	136	204	88	280	1918-19.....	372	776	171	312
1906-07	102	220	90	294	1919-20.....	672	717	186	339
1907-08	103	240	97	307	1920-21.....	835	731	191	316
						Summer Session.			
1908-09	103	257	90	289	1921-22.....	1018	784	206	339
1909-10	186	273	105	271	1913-14.....	140	60	.....	.....
1910-11	241	280	103	314	1914-15.....	269	163	.....	.....
1911-12	302	315	111	361	1915-16.....	402	259	.....	.....
1912-13	321	413	119	379	1916-17.....	539	363	.....	.....
1913-14	354	417	135	433	1917-18.....	433	396	.....	.....
1914-15	385	473	137	423	1918-19.....	434	433	.....	117
1915-16	436	551	146	354	1919-20.....	612	469	.....	207
1916-17	620	619	150	336	1920-21.....	743	423	.....	248
1917-18	418	635	157	316	1921-22.....	783	539	.....	187

A good idea of the growth of an Institution in other respects than attendance may be had by comparing one period of its existence with another period. We have made such comparison of the first biennium with the last biennium of the University, the Florida State College for Women and the Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes and of the first and last years of the School for the Deaf and the Blind, as follows, viz:

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA, GAINESVILLE.

COMPARISON OF THE FIRST BIENNIUM, JULY 1ST, 1905, TO JUNE 30TH, 1907, AND THE LAST BIENNIUM, JULY 1ST, 1921, TO JUNE 30TH, 1923.

In 1905-1907 the University of Florida offered courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, which was in the main devoted to the study of language and literature; the degree of Bachelor of Science, which was devoted to the study of general science; the degre of Bachelor of Science in Engineering (mechanical, civil or electrical), devoted to the study of engineering; the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture, devoted to the study of Agriculture and Horticulture; the degree of Bachelor of Pedagogy, devoted largely to the study of Pedagogy.

The University was organized into one general college in which certain courses in agriculture, engineering, general arts and sciences, known as liberal arts college; the school of pedagogy; the technological school; the school of agriculture and general scientific school.

The table below shows enrollment, by classes, for the biennium beginning July 1, 1905, and ending June 30, 1907.

Enrollment Session 1905-06.		Enrollment Session 1906-07.	
Graduate Students	8	Graduate Students	4
Seniors	9	Seniors	6
Juniors	10	Juniors	11
Sophomores	14	Sophomores	14
Freshmen	29	Freshmen	19
Sub-freshmen	..	Sub-freshmen	35
Not classified	15	Not classified	6
Normal Department	51	Normal Department	7
Total	136	Total	102

The enrollment in 1905-1906 was larger than in previous years, due to the fact that all the state institutions, which were abolished by the Buckman Act and merged into the University, sent their quota of students to this institution.

Only two buildings were in use at that time—Buckman and Thomas Halls—and the total floor space of these was 63,900 square feet.

The work of the University of Florida, offered during the biennium beginning July 1, 1921, and ending June 30, 1923, is organized as follows:

I. THE GRADUATE SCHOOL.

II. THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES:

(a) A curriculum leading to the A. B. degree.

(b) A curriculum leading to the degree of A. B. in the Social Sciences.
(c) A curriculum leading to the B. S. degree.
(d) A Pre-Medical course.

III. THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE:
Instructional Division:
(a) A curriculum leading to the B. S. degree in Agriculture.
(b) A curriculum leading to the title Graduate in Farming.
(c) A Two-Year course.
(d) A One-Year course.
(e) A Four-Months course.
Experiment Station Division.
Agricultural Extension Division.

IV. THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING:
(a) A curriculum leading to the B. S. degree in Civil Engineering.
(b) A curriculum leading to the B. S. degree in Electrical Engineering.
(c) A curriculum leading to the B. S. degree in Mechanical Engineering.
(d) A curriculum leading to the B. S. degree in Chemical Engineering.

V. THE COLLEGE OF LAW:
A curriculum leading to the LL. B. or J. D. degree.

VI. THE TEACHERS' COLLEGE AND NORMAL SCHOOL:
(a) A curriculum leading to the A. B. degree in Education.
(b) A curriculum leading to the B. S. degree in Education.
(c) A Normal course leading to a diploma.
(d) The University Summer School.

VII. GENERAL (Connected with at least four colleges):
Division of Military Instruction.
Division of Rehabilitation.
Division of Hygiene (In cooperation with the Federal Inter-Depart-partmental Hygiene Board).

VIII. GENERAL EXTENSION SERVICE:

The enrollment by classes and departments (resident instruction, only) for the biennium is as follows:

Enrollment Session 1921-22.		Enrollment Session 1922-23.	
Graduate School	8	Graduate School	9
College of Arts and Sciences	300	College of Arts and Sciences	396
College of Agriculture	283	College of Agriculture	144
College of Engineering	154	College of Engineering	174
College of Law	152	College of Law	192
Teachers College	80	Teachers College	59
Vocational (Elementary)	75	Elementary Vocational	159
	1052		1133
Less Duplicates	34	Less Duplicates	6
Total	1018	Total	1127

There are eleven brick buildings in use at the present time—The Experiment Station, Law College, Science Hall, Engineering Hall, Language Hall, Peabody Hall, Agricultural College, the Gymnasium, the Dining Hall, Buckman Hall and Thomas Hall. The total floor space now is 252,150 square feet.

The growth and service of the University is clearly set forth in the following quotation from Dr. Murphree's report, viz:

"The University is rapidly emerging from the status of a small college into a university of multiplied students and ever-widening scope of activity and service. During the last two years attendance has leaped beyond all expectation, as may be demonstrated in the Registrar's summary of attendance for 1920-21 and 1921-22. Omitting the summer school of 1920, which enrolled 743 students, the attendance during the regular session of the University was 973. Fifty-two counties of Florida and thirty states and foreign countries were represented. The following year the grand total was 1829 students. Of this number, 783 were matriculated in the summer school of 1921, leaving 1046 as the enrollment during the regular session. Of this number 59 Florida counties and 26 states and foreign countries were represented.

"Furthermore, the number of registrations by correspondence, taught through the General University Extension Division during these two years has reached the grand total of 6258. The Extension Division has served thousands of citizens in other ways through its bureau of public welfare, schools of civics, teacher-training institutes and other forms of public service.

"The Agricultural Extension Division of the College of Agriculture has carried on its work of extending information in agriculture and home economics to those who are unable to attend the state institutions.

"During the last year 62,245 visits were made by county agents to farmers and farm homes. Nearly 60,000 calls on agents for information were made. Nearly 100,000 farmers and farmers' wives attended meetings and short schools held by the various farm and home demonstration agents in different sections of Florida. Thirty-five hundred articles relating to agriculture and home economics were prepared and published; seventy-five thousand agricultural bulletins have been distributed.

"In many other ways the University has endeavored to serve the people. For instance, members of the faculty delivered forty-one high school commencement addresses during the spring of 1921. About that number of commencement addresses were delivered by members of the faculty of the University the year before."

FLORIDA STATE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA.

COMPARISON OF THE FIRST BIENNIUM, JULY 1ST, 1905, TO JUNE 30TH, 1907, AND THE LAST BIENNIUM, JULY, 1ST, 1921, TO JUNE 30TH, 1923.

ORGANIZATION—1905-1907.

I. The College of Liberal Arts.
  (a) A curriculum leading to the M. A. degree.
  (b) A curriculum leading to the M. S. degree.
  (c) A curriculum leading to the B. A. degree.
  (d) A curriculum leading to the B. S. degree.

II. The School of Industrial Arts.
  A curriculum leading to the B. S. degree.

III. The State School for Teachers.
  (a) A curriculum leading to the Licentiate of Instruction degree.
  (b) A kindergarten course leading to a diploma.

IV. The School of Music.
  (a) A curriculum leading to the B. M. degree.
  (b) Courses leading to certificates.

V. The School of Art.
  A curriculum leading to a diploma.

VI. The School of Expression.
  A curriculum leading to a certificate.

The table below shows the enrollment, by classes, for the biennium, beginning July 1, 1905, and ending June 30th, 1907.

	1905-1906.	1906-1907.
Seniors	5	7
Juniors	10	14
Sophomores	16	20
Freshmen	29	13
Sub-freshmen	..	23
School for Teachers	133	127
Not classified	11	16
Total enrollment	204	220
Students classified above but also taking piano and organ	58	68
Students classified above but also taking voice	19	19
Students classified above but also taking art	8	8
Students classified above but also taking expression	9	9

There were only five buildings in use during the biennium, viz: two dormitories—East Hall and West Hall, the Academic Building, the Gymnasium and primary building. The department of Music and Art were housed in the dormitories and Home Economics had a part of the Gymnasium building.

ORGANIZATION—1921-1923.

I. The College of Arts and Sciences.
  (a) A curriculum leading to the M. A. degree.
  (b) A curriculum leading to the M. S. degree.
  (c) A curriculum leading to the B. A. degree.
  (d) A curriculum leading to the B. S. degree.

II. The School of Education and Normal School.
  (a) The School of Education, with a curriculum of four years of work leading to the degree of B. S. in Education.
  (b) The Normal School, with courses of two years work leading to the L. I. degree as follows:
    (1) Junior High School Professional Course.
    (2) Grammar School Professional Course.
    (3) Primary Professional Course.
    (4) Kindergarten Professional Course.
  (c) The Demonstration School.
    (1) The Junior High School (Three grades).
    (2) The Elementary School (Six grades).
    (3) The Kindergarten.

The Demonstration School is the practice school for the School of Education and Normal School and is open only to local children.

(d) The Summer School.

III. The School of Home Economics.

Curricula leading to the degree of B. S. in Home Economics as follows:

(a) The General course in Home Economics for home makers and institutional managers.
(b) The Teacher training course (Smith-Hughes).
(c) The Nurses' training course.
(d) Training course for Home Demonstration Agents.

IV. The School of Art.

A curriculum leading to a certificate in Art.

V. The School of Expression and Physical Education.

(a) A curriculum leading to a certificate in Expression.
(b) A curriculum leading to a certificate in Physical Education.

VI. The School of Music.

(a) A curriculum leading to the B. M. degree.
(b) A curriculum leading to a certificate.
(c) A curriculum leading to an L. I. degree in Public School Music.

VII. Department of Business.

A curriculum leading to a diploma.

VIII. Extension Service.

The enrollment by classes and departments for the biennium 1921-23 is as follows:

	1921-1922.	1922-23.
College of Arts and Sciences	308	332
School of Education	13	73
Normal School	107	135
School of Home Economics	91	87
Business Department	35	47
School of Art	3	6
School of Expression and Physical Education	16	10
School of Music	72	70
School of Music, Children in Normal Methods Dept.	59	55
Short Course for Prize Winning Club Girls	80	..
Women attending Agents' Two Weeks Conferenme and Short Course	..	8
Total	784	823

The enrollment for 1921-1922 represents the whole year and for 1922-1923 for the term up to Nov. 1, 1922. The enrollment Nov. 1, 1921, was 675.

Adult students classified above but also taking private lessons:

	1921-1922.	1922-23.
In Piano	115	150
In Organ	2	..
In Voice	73	60
In Violin	12	21
In Cello	1	..
In Art	4	6
In Expression	34	50

Children in Normal Methods Department take private lessons as follows:

	1921-1922.	1922-1923.
In Piano	51	48
In Voice	..	2
In Violin	8	5

Academic Buildings.

Administration Building	59,238	Sq. Ft.
Education Building	20,469	
Science Hall	21,240	
Training School for Children	3,590	
Training School (old building)	3,360	
Gymnasium (old frame building)	4,460	112,357

Residence Halls.

1. Bryan Hall	33,070	Sq. Ft.
2. Reynolds Hall	55,926	
3. Broward Hall	31,120	
4. Jennie Murphree Hall	32,893	
5. Dining Hall and Kitchen	24,112	
6. Infirmary	9,182	186,303
Total floor space		298,660

The growth and service of the Florida State College for Women is described briefly as follows:

The growth of the College is limited by the dormitories which the State provides. If we had had sufficient dormitories these last five or six years we would now have an enrollment of probably 1,000 Florida girls and if we could have taken out-of-state girls the enrollment would have been probably 1,200 to 1,300. As is well known, parents demand dormitory facilities for their daughters when they send them to college. This is as it should be. Young women are entitled to the refining influences that are thrown around them when they live in dormitories during their college years. For this reason a little more than sixty per cent of the building program of the College has gone toward the construction of dormitories and home life facilities.

Our students come from every part of the State. In this last biennium sixty counties of the State were represented in the student body. Our graduates and students go out into public service to every section of the State.

The Home Demonstration Division is reaching thousands of people who cannot come to the College in residence. 9,781 women and girls, and 469 men and boys are enrolled in this work. 429 clubs among juniors and 159 among adults are maintained. In these 11,250 are enrolled for project work. This past year 6,797 projects were completed by juniors and approximately 4,000 by adults. During the biennium 13,953 demonstration lectures were given at which the total attendance was 104,344. 14 bulletins and 8 leaflets were prepared in this department.

Moreover, the College places the members of its teaching staff at the service of the citizens of the State. They lecture before teachers' meetings, women's clubs and other public welfare organizations, and also give high school commencement addresses.

It is the aim of the College to render the best possible service to the State.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.
SAINT AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA.

COMPARISON OF THE SESSION OF 1905-6 AND THE SESSION OF 1921-22.

During the session of 1905-6 there was enrolled in this school eighty pupils with a teaching corps of nine. The season of 1921-22 shows an enrollment of two hundred and six with a teaching force of twenty-three people.

From the founding of the school in 1885 to 1905, for varius reasons no comprehensive or progressing plan was ever thoroughly carried out. In 1905, the organization of the school in its many various and complicated phases was rather imperfect. Since that time the school has been efficiently organized and the general progress has been more than satisfactory. I might mention just here that the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind is considered throughout the country as one of the best and most progressive schools.

The course of study offered has been largely changed and added to to conform to the present day requirements. Our school is on the accredited list of Gallaudet Colleges, Washington, D. C. This is a National College for the higher education of the deaf. Our course of study in our Deaf Department leads up to entrance into this College. The school has five representatives this year at Gallaudet College and all are doing well. One of these students graduates this year with his A. B. degree. In our Blind Department our course of study is being gradually adjusted in order that our graduates in this department may be admitted into the State University and the College for Women without further examinations. This school is represented at the State College for Women this year by a young lady, totally blind, who graduated from this school last year.

With the continued increase in enrollment, the classification of the school has improved. In 1905, although the classes were small in numbers, the classification was very poor. Instruction in a school of this character is largely a matter of individual contact and in the years gone by with the poor classification a teacher of one class had from three to four grades to teach. Today we have overcome to a large extent the matter of classification and each class is fairly well classified, thereby making the teache's efforts more satisfactory.

In 1905, the school was housed in frame buildings which were not only dangerous as to fire hazard but also badly adapted for school purposes. There were three of these frame buildings. The school owned approximately eight acres of land at that time. Today we have a plant of six substantial brick buildings with red tile roofs and up-to-date equipment that will compare favorably with schools of like character throughout the country. The school now owns about twenty-five acres of land.

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHAICAL COLLEGE FOR NEGROES, TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA.

COMPARISON OF THE BIENNIUM 1904-06 AND THE BIENNIUM 1920-22.

During the biennium beginning 1904 and ending 1906, the attendance for the first year of the biennium was 275, the second year 280.

The following courses were offered during that period: In Academic Department, three courses—Grammar (3 years), High School (3 years), and Normal (2 years). In the Industrial (or Vocational) Department five courses in Agriculture were offered, seven in Mechanic Arts, and four in Home Economics—fourteen vocational courses in all. There were twenty-one persons on the faculty. There were nine buildings, not counting sheds and little houses with an estimated floor space of about 35,707 square feet; and 180 acres of land.

During the biennium beginning 1920 and ending 1922, the attendance for the year, regular school 316, Summer School (for teachers), 187. Second year, regular school 339, Summer School (for teachers) 244.

The following courses are offered: In Academic Department, two high school courses (Junior and Senior) three years each; two Normal (teacher-training) courses—two years and four years respectively; a college course, a pre-medical course, and a course in music, vocal and instrumental, seven in all.

In the Industrial (or Vocational) Department twelve courses in Agriculture are offered, fourteen courses in Mechanic Arts, and seven courses in Home Economics, thirty-three vocational courses.

There are twenty-six buildings (not including sheds and little houses) with a floor space of 124,595 square feet, and 229 acres of land.

The comparative small increase in attendance for the periods indicated is due to two facts: the elevation of the grade of admission, and the limited dormitory capacity. Had there been sufficient dormitories the enrollment could have been easily doubled.

VII—CONCLUSION

In conclusion we want to thank the Presidents, Faculties and other officers of our Institutions for their faithful and splendid service during the past biennium, and also the students for their loyalty and earnest work. We also want to congratulate the State on these wonderful Institutions and the good work they are doing in the upbuilding of the Commonwealth. Every citizen should be proud of them.

BOARD OF CONTROL,
By P. K. Yonge, Chairman.

SECRETARY'S REPORT FOR 1920-1921

Tallahassee, Fla., Aug. 1, 1921.

To the State Board of Control:

Gentlemen:

The following report of the resources and disbursements of the funds for the several institutions under the management of the Board of Control for the scholastic year beginning July 1, 1920, and ending June 30, 1921, is herewith respectfully submitted.

J. T. DIAMOND,
Secretary Board of Control.

SUMMARY OF RESOURCES AND EXPEDITURES FOR THE YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1, 1920, AND ENDING JUNE 30, 1921.

TOTAL RESOURCES.

University of Florida	$180,914.98	
Florida State College for Women	333,097.00	
Florida A. and M. College for Negroes	52,349.25	
(Total amount for Higher Learning)		$566,361.23
Agricultural Experiment Station	$ 48,653.92	
Agricultural Extension Division	93,370.13	
Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind	79,930.98	
Board of Control	4,029.72	$225,984.75
		$792,345.98

TOTAL EXPENDITURES.

University of Florida	$180,873.39	
Florida State College for Women	260,871.70	
Florida A. and M. College for Negroes	52,348.19	
(Total amount spent for Higher Learning)		$494,093.28

Agricultural Experiment Station	$ 44,914.60	
Agricultural Extension Division	93,370.13	
Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind	78,892.44	
Board of Control	3,908.99	
		$221,086.16
		$715,179.44
Unexpended Balance July 1, 1921		$ 77,166.54
Amount that will revert to the State		1.72
Amount to be carried forward to the credit of the several institutions as shown in this report		$ 77,164.82

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA.

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

Resources:		
Balance Brought Forward from 1919 Legislative Appropriation		$ 78,065.29
Expenditures:		
For Salaries	$ 61,823.26	
For Equipment, Furniture and Apparatus	1,705.12	
For Heat, Light and Water	2,176.20	
For Postage, Stationery and Office Expense	3,203.98	
For Advertising and Printing	729.78	
For Buildings and Repairs	375.92	
For Traveling Expenses	606.30	
For Freight and Express	573.08	
For Feed Stuffs	308.60	
For Books and Publications	64.18	
For all Other Purposes	6,498.87	$78,065.29

MORRILL FUND.

Resources		
Received from Federal Government		$ 25,000.00
Expenditures:		
For Salaries	$ 25,000.00	$ 25,000.00

INCIDENTAL FUND.

Resources:		
Balance Brought Forward July 1, 1920		$ 728.30
Receipts for the Year		13,398.58
Total Resources		$ 14,126.88
Expenditures		
For Salaries	$ 8,333.86	
For Equipment, Furniture and Apparatus	727.42	
For Heat, Light and Water	92.19	
For Postage, Stationery and Office Expense	103.86	
For Advertising and Printing	305.41	
For Buildings and Repairs	596.23	
For Traveling Expenses	231.69	
For Feed Stuffs	1,215.88	
For Books and Publications	2.20	
For all Other Purposes	2,509.55	$ 14,118.29
Balance Unexpended July 1, 1921		$ 8.59

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

Resources:		
Received Interest on Bonds		$ 7,665.00
Expenditures:		
For Payment of Deficit Existing July 1, 1920	$ 33.93	
For Salaries	7,631.07	$ 7,665.00

SEMINARY INTEREST FUND.

Resources:		
Balance Brought Forward July 1, 1920		$ 1.62
Received Interest on Bonds		2,151.50
Total Resources		$ 2,153.12
Expenditures:		
For Salaries	$ 2,150.00	$ 2,150.00
Balance Unexpended July 1, 1921		$ 3.12

BUILDING FUND.

Resources:		
Balance Brought Forward, 1919 Legislative Appropriation		$ 12,615.16
Expenditures:		
For Current Expense, Libraries and Laboratories	$ 7,098.85	
For New Equipment	5,516.31	$12,615.16

FEDERAL HYGIENE FUND.

Resources:		
Received from the Federal Government		$ 10,000.00
Expenditures:		
For Salaries	$ 9,981.24	
For Postage, Stationery, Office Expense	19.76	$ 10,000.00

GENERAL EXTENSION DIVISION FUNDS.

Resources:		
Brought Forward from 1919 Legislative Appropriation		$ 27,799.96
Expenditures:		
For Office Furniture	$ 458.52	
For Slides and Films	3,058.46	
For the Purchase of Correspondence Courses	841.80	
For Stamps	1,838.89	
For Printing	788.42	
For Periodicals	501.57	
For Traveling and Contingencies	4,373.61	
For Salaries	15,938.41	$27,799.68
Balance Unexpended July 1, 1921, to revert to the State		$ .28

..INCIDENTAL FUND OF THE GENERAL EXTENSION DIVISION..

Resources:		
Feceipts from General Extension Division During the Year		$ 3,489.57
Expenditures:		
For Salaries	$ 136.44	
For Equipment, Furniture and Apparatus	677.77	
For Heat, Lights and Water	79.25	
For Postage, Stationery and Office Expense	1,308.35	
For Advertising and Printing	5.75	
For Books and Publications	674.77	
For all Other Purposes	577.64	$ 3,459.97
Balance Unexpended July 1, 1921		$ 29.60

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, TOGETHER WITH THE BALANCES IN THE VARIOUS FUNDS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Name of the Fund.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Balances.
Current Expense Fund	$ 78,065.29	$ 78,065.29	$..........
Morrill Fund	25,000.00	25,000.00	....
Incidental Fund	14,126.88	14,118.29	8.59
Agricultural College Fund........	7,665.00	7,665.00	....
Seminary Interest Fund	2,153.12	2,150.00	3,12
Building and Equipment Fund...	12,615.16	12,615.16	....
Federal Hygiene Fund	10,000.00	10,000.00	....
General Extension Division	27,799.96	27,799.68	.28
General Extension Division, Incidental Fund	3,489.57	3,459.97	29.60
Totals	$180,914.98	$180,873.39	$ 41.59
Amount reverting to the State			.28
Balance to be carried for ward to credit of different funds...			$ 41.31

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

FUND FOR CONTINUING CERTAIN EXPERIMENTS.

Resources:		
Brought Forward from 1919 Legislative Appropriation........		$ 5,166.31
Expenditures:		
For Salaries	$ 2,831.77	
For Equipment, Furniture and Apparatus	408.60	
For Heat, Light and Water	282.07	
For Postage, Stationery and Office Supplies.....	7.96	
For Advertising and Printing	10.48	
For Buildings and Repairs	101.40	
For Freight and Express	1.82	
For Feed Stuffs	1,095.34	
For all Other Purposes	426.87	$ 5,166.31

ADAMS FUND.

Resources:		
Received from the Federal Government		$ 15,000.00
Expenditures:		
For Salaries	$ 10,583.66	
For Equipment, Furniture and Apparatus	1,928.14	
For Heat, Light and Water	34.17	
For Postage, Stationery and Office Supplies	85.01	
For Advertising and Printing	36.21	
For Buildings and Repairs	265.25	
For Traveling Expenses	830.31	
For Freight and Express	5.00	
For Feed Stuffs	702.55	
For Books and Publications	78.43	
For all Other Purposes	451.27	$ 15,000.00

HATCH FUND.

Resources:		
Received from the Federal Government		$ 15,000.00
Expenditures:		
For Salaries	$ 10,033.13	
For Equipment, Furniture and Apparatus	301.05	
For Heat, Light and Water	395.99	
For Postage, Stationery and Office Supplies	492.18	
For Advertising and Printing	946.40	
For Buildings and Repairs	93.50	
For Traveling Expenses	115.34	
For Freight and Express	2.03	
For Feed Stuffs	720.92	
For Books and Publications	427.44	
For all Other Purposes	1,472.02	$ 15,000.00

INCIDENTAL FUND.

Resources:		
Balance Brought Forward July 1, 1920		$ 232.84
Receipts During the Year		5,879.83
		$ 6,112.67
Expenditures:		
For Salaries	$ 165.59	
For Equipment, Furniture and Apparatus	107.05	
For Heat, Light and Water	19.57	

For Postage, Stationery and Office Expense	85.48	
For Advertising and Printing	127.91	
For Buildings and Repairs	194.44	
For Traveling Expenses	153.52	
For Feed Stuffs	4,472.80	
For Books and Publications	3.17	
For all Other Purposes	387.03	$ 5,716.56
Unexpended Balance July 1, 1921		$ 396.11

WINTER HAVEN CITRUS EXPERIMENT STATION.

Resources:		
Brought Forward July 1, 1920, from the amount donated by citizens of Polk County		$ 3,592.79
Received during the year, donations by citizens of Polk County		3,782.75
		$ 7,374.94
Expenditures:		
For Salaries	$ 2,849.97	
For Equipment, Furniture and Apparatus	155.77	
For Postage, Stationery and Office Expense	8.48	
For Buildings and Repairs	308.58	
For Traveling Expenses	36.76	
For Feed Stuffs	96.25	
For all Other Purposes	575.92	$ 4,031.73
Balance Unexpended July 1, 1921		$ 3,343.21

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, TOGETHER WITH THE BALANCES IN THE VARIOUS FUNDS OF THE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

Name of the Fund.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Balances.
Continuing Certain Experiments	$ 5,166.31	$ 5,166.31	$..........
Adams Fund	15,000.00	15,000.00	....
Hatch Fund	15,000.00	15,000.00	....
Incidental Fund	6,112.67	5,716.56	396.11
Winter Haven Citrus Experiment Station	7,374.94	4,031.73	3,343.21
Totals	$ 48,653.92	$ 44,914.60	$ 3,739.32

Balance to be carried forward to credit of the different fund.$ 3,739.32

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION.

SMITH-LEVER—STATE FUND.

Resources:		
State Appropriation 1919 Legislature		$ 33,515.89
Expenditures:		
For Salaries	$ 21,509.44	
For Equipment, Furniture and Apparatus	288.06	
For Postage, Stationery and Office Expense	127.32	
For Advertising and Printing	617.28	
For Traveling Expenses	10,948.11	
For Freight and Express	1.51	
For Books and Publications	10.40	
For all other Purposes	13.77	$ 33,515.89

SMITH-LEVER—FEDERAL FUND.

Resources:		
Received from the Federal Government		$ 43,515.90
Received from the University of Florida Reimbursement		120.98
		$ 43,636.88
Expenditures:		
For Salaries	$ 26,376.93	
For Equipment, Furniture and Apparatus	873.05	
For Postage, Stationery and Office Expense	1,206.89	
For Advertising and Printing	2,298.82	
For Buildings and Repairs	1.21	
For Traveling Expenses	12,351.83	
For Freight and Express	20.44	
For Books and Publications	11.34	
For all Other Purposes	496.37	$ 43,636.88

LEVER SUPPLMENTAL FUND—FEDERAL.

Resources:		
Received from the Federal Government		$ 16,217.36
Expenditures:		
For Salaries	$ 14,952.85	
For Equipment, Furniture and Apparatus	34.24	
For Heat, Light and Water	11.00	
For Postage, Stationery and Office Expense	381.85	
For Advertising and Printing	680.85	

For Buildings and Repairs	2.50	
For Traveling Expenses	126.92	
For Books and Publications	18.76	
For all Other Purposes	8.39	$ 16,217.36

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS IN THE VARIOUS FUNDS OF THE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION.

Name of the Fund.	Recepits.	Disbursements.	Balances.
Smith-Lever, State	$ 33,515.89	$ 33,515.89	$.........
Smith-Lever, Federal	43,636.88	43,636.88	....
Lever, Supplemental, Federal	16,217.36	16,217.36	....
Totals	$ 93,370.13	$ 93,370.13	....

FLORIDA STATE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

Resources:		
Balance Brought Forward from 1919 Legislative Appropriation		$ 89,198.13
Expenditures:		
For Salaries	$ 68,711.35	
For Equipment, Furniture and Apparatus	5,121.81	
For Heat, Light and Water	4,119.06	
For Postage, Stationery and Office Expense	1,991.07	
For Advertising and Printing	316.23	
For Buildings and Repairs	1,606.37	
For Traveling Expenses	128.81	
For Freight and Express	237.62	
For Feed Stuffs	10.10	
For Books and Publications	1,620.54	
For all Other Purposes	5,335.17	$ 89,198.13

INCIDENTAL FUND.

Resources:		
Balance Cash Brought Forward July 1, 1920		$ 10,190.16
Receipts for the Year		27,422.03
Total Receipts		$ 37,612.19
Expenditures:		
For Salaries	$ 28,158.10	
For Equipment, Furniture and Apparatus	1,432.29	
For Heat, Light and Water	566.65	

For Postage, Stationery and Office Expense	134.68	
For Advertising and Printing	1,081.09	
For Buildings and Repairs	1,226.59	
For all Other Purposes	1,382.71	$ 33,982.11
Unexpended Balance July 1, 1921		$ 3,630.08

SEMINARY INTEREST FUND.

Resources:		
Balance Cash Brought Forward July 1, 1920		$ 2,108.29
Received from Interest on Bonds		2,151.50
Total Resources		$ 4,259.79
Expenditures:		
For Salaries	$ 101.80	
For Equipment, Furniture and Apparatus	121.25	
For Postage, Stationery and Office Expense	66.15	
For Buildings and Repairs	107.00	
For Books and Publications	194.83	$ 591.03
Unexpended Balance July 1, 1921		$ 3,668.76

BUILDING FUND.

Resources:		
Balance Brought Forward from 1919 Legislative Appropriation		$ 96,081.78
Received on Fire Insurance East Hall Dormitory		20,750.00
Total Receipts		$116,831.78
Expenditures:		
For Equipment First Unit of Training School	$ 500.00	
For Equipment Reynolds Hall	3,000.00	
For Special Repairs Bryan Hall	2,000.00	
For Equipment Infirmary	2,000.00	
For Equipment Broward Hall	1,584.20	
For Library and Laboratory	2,000.00	
For Central Heating Plant	16,739.03	
For Completion Broward Hall	10,739.00	
For Infirmary Building	26,242.55	
For Extension to Reynolds Hall	37,247.50	
For First Unit Training School	5,372.50	
For Completion of Kitchen	4,407.00	
For Improvement of Athletic Field	3,500.00	$115,331.78
Balance Unexpended July 1, 1921		$ 1,500.00

BUILDING FUND—EMERGENCY APPROPRIATION.

Resources:	
Appropriation by the 1921 Session of the Legislature for the completion of several unfinished buildings	$ 70,000.00
Expenditures:	
Paid on contract for the completion of the following buildings: Reynolds Hall, Infirmary, Broward Hall, Training School and Kitchen	$ 6,574.98
Balance Unexpended July 1, 1921	$ 63,425.02

HOME DEMONSTRATION EXTENSION FUND.

Resources:		
Balance Brought Forward from 1919 Legislative Appropriation		$ 15,195.11
Expenditures:		
For Dairy Specialist	$ 2,638.52	
For Summer School Extension Workers	400.00	
For Printing Bulletins, Research Work	3,308.40	
For Equipment Research Work	188.84	
For Januitor Service	253.50	
For Assistant in Research Work	1,099.27	
For Assistant in Home Demonstration Work	1,999.85	
For Extension Home Demonstration Work	4,165.29	
For Rent and Operating Expense of Practice Home	1,140.00	$ 15,193.67
Balance Unexpended July 1, 1921, to Revert to the State		$ 1.44

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, TOGETHER WITH THE BALANCES IN THE VARIOUS FUNDS OF THE FLORIDA STATE COLLEGE.

Name of the Fund.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Balances.
Current Expense Fund	$ 89,198.13	$ 89,198.13	$.........
Incidental Fund	37,612.17	33,982.11	3,630.08
Seminary Interest Fund	4,259.79	591.03	3,668.76
Building and Equipment Fund	116,831.78	115,331.78	1,500.00
Building and Equipment Fund, (Emergency Appropriation)	70,000.00	6,574.98	63,425.02
Home Demonstration Work or Extension Fund	15,195.11	15,193.67	1.44
Totals	$333,097.00	$260,871.70	$ 72,225.30
Amount reverting to the State			$ 1.44
Balance to be carried forward to credit of the different funds			$ 72,223.86

THE FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

Resources:		
Balance Brought Forward July 1, 1920, from 1919 Legislative Appropriation		$ 67,502.47
Expenditures:		
For Salaries	$ 32,551.84	
For Equipment, Furniture and Apparatus	4,428.34	
For Heat, Light and Water	3,703.67	
For Postage, Stationery and Office Expense	734.16	
For Advertising and Printing	20.65	
For Buildings and Repairs	5,862.93	
For Traveling Expenses (R. R. Fare, Students)	547.47	
For Freight and Express	98.14	
For Groceries	15,134.27	
For Books and Publications	155.09	
For all Other Purposes, Including Expense of Servants and Dairy	4,265.91	$ 67,502.47

INCIDENTAL FUND.

Resources:	
Balance Brought Forward July 1, 1920	$ 787.57
Receipts for the Year	251.00
Total Resources	$ 1,038.54
Expenditures: None.	
Unexpended Balance July 1, 1921	$ 1,038.54

BUILDING FUND.

Resources:		
Balance Brought Forward July 1, 1920, from 1919 Legislative Appropriation		$ 11,389.97
Expenditures:		
For Primary Building	$ 6,963.25	
For Special Repairs	544.18	
For Athletics	356.12	
For Library, Pianos and Apparatus	526.42	
For New Boilers	2,500.00	
For Scholarships	500.00	$ 11,389.97

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, TOGETHER WITH THE BALANCES IN THE VARIOUS FUNDS FOR THE FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

Name of the Fund.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Balances.
Current Expense Fund	$ 67,502.47	$ 67,502.47	....
Incidental Fund	1,038.54	....	$ 1,038.54
Building and Equipment Fund...	11,389.97	11,389.97	....
Totals	$ 79,930.98	$ 78,892.44	$ 1,038.54

Balance to be carried forward to credit of the Incidental Fund.$ 1,038.54

THE FLORIDA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE FOR NEGROES.

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

Resources:		
Balance Brought Forward July 1, 1920, from 1919 Legislative Appropriation		$ 12,345.02
Expenditures:		
For Salaries	$ 7,911.35	
For Equipment, Furniture and Apparatus	940.23	
For Heat, Light and Water	1,228.82	
For Postage, Stationery and Office Expense.....	429.86	
For Buildings and Repairs	1,065.44	
For Traveling Expenses	33.44	
For Freight and Express	3.16	
For Feed Stuffs	159.00	
For all Other Purposes	573.53	$ 12,344.83
Unexpended Balance July 1, 1921..............		$ .19

MORRILL FUND.

Resources:		
Received from the Federal Government, July 1920..........		$ 25,000.00
Expenditures:		
For Liquidation of Deficit made the Previous Year.	$ 1,309.35	
For Salaries	19,278.77	
For Equipment, Furniture and Apparatus	1,535.61	
For Heat, Light and Water	830.22	
For Postage, Stationery and Office Expense......	240.24	
For Buildings and Repairs	717.78	
For Freight and Express	68.39	

For Feed Stuffs	457.70	
For Books and Publications	195.36	
For all Other Purposes	366.48	$ 24,999.90
Balance Unexpended July 1, 1922		$ .10

INCIDENTAL FUND.

Resources:		
Balanc Brought Forward July 1, 1920		$ 13.12
Receipts for the Year		$ 5,308.81
Total Receipts		$ 5,321.93
Expenditures:		
For Salaries	$ 3,939.14	
For Equipment, Furniture and Apparatus	758.77	
For Postage, Stationery and Office Expense	58.39	
For Advertising and Printing	64.00	
For Buildings and Repairs	165.95	
For Traveling Expenses	38.66	
For Feed Stuffs	43.20	
For Books and Publications	28.00	
For all Other Purposes	225.35	$ 5,321.46
Balance Unexpended July 1, 1921		$ .47

SLATER FUND.

Resources:	
Balance Brought Forward July 1, 1920	$ 5.30
Receipts for the Year	500.00
Total Receipts	$ 505.30
Expenditures:	
For Salaries	$ 505.00
Balance Unexpended July 1, 1921	$ .30

BUILDING FUND.

Resources:		
Balance Brought Forward from 1919 Legislative Appropriation		$ 9,177.00
Expenditures:		
For Repairs on Dining Room	$ 2,500.00	
For New Dormitory	3,606.50	
For New Auditorium	3,070.50	$ 9,177.00

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, TOGETHER WITH THE BALANCES IN THE VARIOUS FUNDS OF THE FLORIDA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE FOR NEGROES.

Name of the Fund.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Balances.
Current Expense Fund	$ 12,345.02	$ 12,344.83	$ .19
Morrill Fund	25,000.00	24,999.90	.10
Incidental Funds	5,321.93	5,321.46	.47
Slater Fund	505.30	505.00	.30
Building Fund	9,177.00	9,177.00	....
Totals	$ 52,349.25	$ 52,348.19	$ 1.06
Balance carried forward to the credit of the different funds.			$ 1.06

BOARD OF CONTROL.

Resources:		
Balances Brought Forward from 1919 Legislative Appropritiion		$ 4,029.72
Expenditures:		
For Salaries	$ 1,231.66	
For Office Furniture	103.95	
For Postage, Stationery and Office Expense	320.66	
For Printing	995.36	
For Traveling Expenses	1,257.36	$ 3,908.99
Unexpended Balance July 1, 1921, carried forward to the credit of next year's expense account...		$ 120.73

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR 1921-1922.

Tallahassee, Fla., Aug. 1, 1922.

To the Board of Control:

Gentlemen:

The following report of the Receipts and disbursements of the funds for the several Institutions under the management of the Board of Control for the scholastic year beginning July 1, 1921, and ending June 30, 1922, is herewith respectfully submitted.

J. T. DIAMOND,
Secretary Board of Control.

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1, 1921, AND ENDING JUNE 30, 1922.

TOTAL RECEIPTS.

University of Florida	$361,568.30	
Florida State College for Women	476,534.58	
Florida A. and M. College for Negroes	85,225.59	
(Total amount for Higher Learning)		$ 923,328.47
Agricultural Experiment Station	95,242.32	
Agricultural Extension Division	113,704.53	
Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind	146,931.54	
		$ 355,878.39
Total receipts		$1,279,206.86

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.

University of Florida	$298,639.19	
Florida State College for Women	380,836.75	
Florida A. and M. College for Negroes	81,467.19	
(Total amount for Higher Learning)		$ 760,943.13
Agricultural Experiment Station	71,371.08	
Agricultural Extension Division	112,946.74	
Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind	113,767.12	
		$ 298,084.94
Total disbursements		$1,059,028.07
Unexpended balance July 1, 1922		$ 217,578.79

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA.

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND—STATE APPROPRIATION.

Resources:		
Legislative Appropriation 1921		$170,000.00
Expenditures:		
For Salaries	$121,110.68	
For Equipment, Furniture, and Apparatus	14,845.35	
For Heat, Light, and Water	2,006.21	
For Postage, Stationery, and Office Expense	4,160.17	
For Advertising and Printing	2,165.60	
For Building and Repairs	4,957.67	
For Traveling Expenses	2,029.01	
For Freight and Express	499.03	
For Feed Stuffs	2,019.95	
For Books and Publications	4,041.10	
For all Other Purposes	12,140.23	$169,975.00
Unexpended Balance July 1, 1922		$ 25.00

MORRILL FUND—FEDERAL APPROPRIATION.

Resources:	
Received from the Federal Government	$ 25,000.00
Expenditures:	
For Salaries	$ 25,000.00

INCIDENTAL FUND.

Resources:		
Balance Brought Forward July 1, 1921		$ 8.59
Received During the Year		23,409.05
		$ 23,417.64
Expenditures:		
For Salaries	$ 19,208.96	
For Equipment, Furniture and Apparatus	1,444.81	
For Heat, Light and Water	125.13	
For Postage, Stationery and Office Expense	290.11	
For Advertising and Printing	89.57	
For Buildings and Repairs	460.27	
For Traveling Expenses	715.66	
For Feed Stuffs	49.25	
For Books and Publications	716.61	
For all Other Purposes	317.10	$ 23,417.47
Unexpended Balance on July 1, 1922		$ .17

SEMINARY INTEREST FUND.

Resources:	
Balance Brought Forward July 1, 1921	$ 3.12
Received Interest on Bonds	2,151.50
	$ 2,154.62
Expenditures:	
For Salaries	$ 2,154.62

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

Resources:	
Received Interest During the Year	$ 7,665.00
Expenditures:	
For Salaries	$ 7,665.00

BUILDING FUND.

Resources:	
Legistlative Appropriation for First Unit of Administrative Building	$100,000.00
Expenditures:	
For First Unit of Administration Building	$ 38,627.50
Unexpended Balance July 1, 1922	$ 61,372.50

GENERAL EXTENSION DIVISION.

Resources:		
Legislative Appropriation 1921		$ 30,000.00
Expenditures:		
For Salaries	$ 19,431.20	
For Equipment, Furniture and Apparatus	292.70	
For Heat, Light and Water	1,112.69	
For Postage, Stationery and Office Expense	2,916.81	
For Advertising and Printing	358.49	
For Buildings and Repairs	136.63	
For Traveling Expenses	1,487.43	
For Freight and Express	126.58	
For Slides and Films	1,658.21	
For Books and Publications	520.77	
For all Other Purposes	459.48	$ 28,500.99
Unexpended Balance July 1, 1922		$ 1,499.01

INCIDENTAL FUND OF THE GENERAL EXTENSION DIVISION.

Resources:		
Balance Brought Forward July 1, 1921		$ 29.60
Received During the Year		3,301.44
		$ 3,331.04
Expenditures:		
For Salaries	$ 15.75	
For Equipment, Furniture and Apparatus	1,049.35	
For Postage, Stationery and Office Expense	694.47	
For Arvertising and Printing	194.87	
For Building and Repairs	54.76	
For Traveling Expenses	175.28	
For Freight and Express	132.60	
For Enrollment Fees	215.75	
For Books and Publications	140.74	
For all Other Purposes	625.04	$ 3,298.61
Unexpended Balance July 1, 1922		$ 32.43

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS TOGETHER WITH THE BALANCES IN THE VARIOUS FUNDS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Name of the Fund.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Balances.
Current Expense Fund	$170,000.00	$169,975.00	$ 25.00
Morrill Fund	25,000.00	25,000.00	....
Incidental Fund	23,417.64	23,417.47	.17
Seminary Interest Fund	2,154.62	2,154.62	....
Agricultural College Fund	7,665.00	7,665.00	....
Building Fund	100,000.00	38,627.50	61,372.50
General Extension Division	30,000.00	28,500.99	1,499.01
General Extension Division, Incidental Fund	3,331.04	3,298.61	32.43
Totals	$361,567.30	$298,639.19	$ 62,929.11

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, CURRENT EXPENSE FUND—STATE APPROPRIATIONS.

Resources:		
Legislative Appropriation 1921		$ 30,000.00
Expenditures:		
For Salaries	$ 13,477.38	
For Equipment, Furniture and Apparatus	2,102.22	
For Heat, Light and Water	69.50	
For Postage, Stationery and Office Expense	432.01	
For Advertising and Printing	1,493.42	
For Building and Repairs	1,806.69	
For Traveling Expenses	778.96	
For Freight and Express	34.05	
For Feed Stuffs	687.13	
For Books and Publications	65.94	
For all Other Purposes	1,574.43	$ 22,521.73
Unexpended Balance July 1, 1922		$ 7,478.27

ADAMS FUND—FEDERAL APPROPRIATION.

Resources:		
Received Check from Federal Government		$ 15,000.00
Expenditures:		
For Salaries	$ 12,759.45	
For Equipment, Furniture and Apparatus	1,235.42	
For Heat, Light and Water	95.13	
For Postage, Stationery and Office Equipment	15.80	
For Repairs	.70	
For Traveling Expenses	635.69	
For Freight and Express	91.08	
For Feed Stuffs	71.45	
For Books and Publications	20.50	
For all Other Purposes	74.78	$15,000.00

HATCH FUND—FEDERAL APPROPRIATION.

Resources:		
Received Check from Federal Government		$ 15,000.00
Expenditures:		
For Salaries	$ 12,268.68	
For Equipment, Furniture and Apparatus	616.78	
For Heat, Light and Water	16.52	
For Postage, Stationery and Office Expense	24.96	
For Advertising and Printing	4.65	

For Repairs	291.02	
For Traveling Expenses	363.18	
For Freight and Express	27.39	
For Feed Stuffs	762.18	
For Books and Publications	618.96	
For all Other Purposes	5.68	$ 15,000.00

INCIDENTAL FUND.

Resources:		
Balance Brought Forward July 1, 1921		$ 396.11
Received During the Year		6,503.00
		$ 6,899.11
Expenditures:		
For Salaries	$ 425.67	
For Equipment, Furniture and Apparatus	1,023.78	
For Heat, Light and Water	42.20	
For Postage, Stationery and Office Expense	11.35	
For Advertising and Printing	1.00	
For Buildings and Repairs	150.32	
For Freight and Express	66.53	
For Feed Stuffs	4,425.13	
For all Other Purposes	159.41	$ 6,305.39
Unexpended Balance July 1, 1922		$ 593.72

WINTER HAVEN CITRUS EXPERIMENT STATION.

Resources:		
Brought Forward July 1, 1922, from the amount donated by citizens of Polk County		$ 3,343.21
Expenditures:		
For Salaries	$ 77.40	
For Postage, Stationery, and Office Expense	2.21	
For Advertising for Building Material	2.00	
For Buildings	3,188.10	
For Feed Stuffs	73.50	$ 3,343.21

TOBACCO EXPERIMENT STATION.

Resources:		
Appropriation Legislature 1921		$ 15,000.00
Expenditures:		
For Salaries	$ 1,648.00	
For Equipment, Furniture and Apparatus	166.52	
For Postage, Stationery and Office Expense	9.07	
For Advertising and Printing	27.51	
For Buildings	7,037.53	
For Traveling Expenses	238.25	
For Freight and Express	11.36	
For all Other Purposes	28.02	$ 9,166.26
Unexpended Balance July 1, 1922		$ 5,833.74

EVERGLADES EXPERIMENT STATION.

Resources		
Legislative Appropriation 1921		$ 10,000.00
Expenditures:		
For Postage, Stationery and Office Expense	$ 4.82	
For Traveling Expenses	29.67	$ 34.49
Unexpended Balance July 1, 1922		$ 9,965.51

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS TOGETHER WITH THE BALANCES IN THE VARIOUS FUNDS OF THE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

Name of Fund.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Balances.
Current Expense Fund	$ 30,000.00	$ 22,521.73	$ 7,478.27
Adams Fund	15,000.00	15,000.00	....
Hatch Fund	15,000.00	15,000.00	....
Incidental Fund	6,899.11	6,305.39	593.72
Winter Haven Citrus Experiment Station (Donations)	3,343.21	3,343.21	....
Tobacco Experiment Station, (Gadsden County)	15,000.00	9,166.26	5,833.74
Everglades Experiment Station, (Palm Beach County)	10,000.00	34.49	9,965.51
Totals	$ 95,242.32	$ 71,371.08	$ 23,871.24

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION.

SMITH-LEVER—STATE APPROPRIATION.

Resources:		
Legislative Appropriation 1921		$ 42,912.22
Expenditures:		
For Salaries	$ 31,486.11	
For Equipment, Furniture and Apparatus	339.45	
For Postage, Stationery and Office Expense	56.73	
For Traveling Expenses	10,938.26	$ 42,820.55
Unexpended Balance July 1, 1922		$ 91.67

SMITH-LEVER—FEREDAL APPROPRIATION.

Resources:		
Received from the Federal Government		$ 52,912.22
Expenditures:		
For Salaries	$ 29,016.82	
For Equipment, Furniture and Apparatus	3,686.89	
For Postage, Stationery and Office Expense	1,133.46	
For Advertising and Printing	5,760.76	
For Biuldings and Repairs	9.50	
For Traveling Expenses	12,099.36	
For Freight and Express	409.16	
For Books and Publications	68.00	
For all Other Purposes	62.15	$ 52,246.10
Unexpended Balance July 1, 1922		$ 666.12

LEVER SUPPLEMENTAL—FEDERAL APPROPRIATION.

Resources:		
Received from the Federal Government		$ 17,880.09
Expenditures:		
For Salaries	$ 15,420.00	
For Advertising and Printing	757.34	
For Traveling Expenses	1,702.75	$ 17,880.09

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS TOGETHER WITH THE BALANCES IN THE VARIOUS FUNDS OF THE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION.

Name of the Fund.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Balances.
Smith-Lever, State	$ 42,912.22	$ 42,820.55	$ 91.67
Smith-Lever, Federal	52,912.22	52,246.10	666.12
Smith-Lever, Supplemental, Federal	17,880.09	17,880.09	....
Totals	$113,704.53	$112,946.74	$ 757.79

FLORIDA STATE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND—STATE APPROPRIATION.

Resources:		
Legislative Appropriation 1921		$146,000.00
Expenditures:		
For Salaries	$112,522.16	
For Equipment, Furniture and Apparatus	13,587.99	
For Heat, Light and Water	2,807.45	
For Postage, Stationery and Office Supplies	2,493.13	
For Advertising and Printing	1,404.26	
For Building and Repairs	3,193.45	
For Traveling Expense	288.83	
For Freight and Express	63.90	
For Feed Stuffs	8,23	
For Books and Publications	3,312.80	
For all Other Purposes	4,212.10	$144,196.35
Unexpended Balance July 1, 1922		$ 1,803.65

INCIDENTAL FUND.

Resources:		
Balance Brought Forward July 1, 1921		$ 3,630.08
Receipts During the Year		30,159.22
		$ 33,789.30
Expenditures:		
For Salaries	$ 20,416.55	
For Buildings and Repairs	1,812.79	$ 22,229.34
Balance Unexpended July 1, 1922		$ 11,559.96

HOME DEMONSTRATION—STATE APPROPRIATION.

Resources:		
Legislative Appropriation 1921		$ 15,000.00
Expeditures:		
For Salaries	$ 7,411.72	
For Equipment, Furniture and Apparatus	929.59	
For Heat, Light and Water	39.20	
For Postage, Stationery and Office Expense	1,833.02	
For Advertising and Printing	404.74	
For Building and Repairs	95.05	
For Traveling Expenses	1,499.54	
For Freight and Express	141.91	
For Feed Stuffs	93.55	
For Books and Publications	58.40	
For all Other Purposes	684.75	$ 13,191.47
Unexepended Balance July 1, 1922		$ 1,808.53

SEMINARY INTEREST FUND.

Resources:	
Balance Brought Forward July 1, 1921	$ 3,668.76
Received During the Year, Interest on Bonds	2,151.50
	$ 5,820.26
Expenditures: None.	
Balance Unexpended July 1, 1922	$ 5,820.26

JAMES D. WESCOTT ESTATE.

Resources:	
Received on the Income of the Estate	$ 3,500.00
Expenditures:	
For Salaries of Teachers in the Practice School	$ 3,240.00
Unexpended Balance July 1, 1922	$ 260.00

BUILDING AND EQUIPMENT FUND.

(Emergency Appropriation)

Resources:	
Balance Brought Fodward July 1, 1921	$ 63,425.02

Expenditures:

For Equipment, Furniture and Apparatus	$ 1,102.27	
For the Completion of Kitchen, Training School, Infirmary, Broward Hall, and Reynolds Hall Annex	60,965.75	
For Installation of Heating System Practice School Building and Dormitories	1,357.00	$ 63,425.02

BUILDING FUND—APPROPRIATIO 1921.

Resources:

Legislative Appropriation		$207,500.00

Expenditures:

For Equipment, Furniture and Apparatus	$ 782.55	
For Building, Dormitory, Science Hall, and Addition to Dining Room	130,895.48	
For Grading Campus and Building Walks........	1,376.54	$133,054.57
Unexpected Balance July 1, 1922		$ 74,445.43

BUILDING FUND, PLAY GROUND IMPROVEMENT.

Resources:

Balance Brought Forward July 1, 1921......................	$ 1,500.00

Expenditures:

For Grading Athletic Field on Campus....................	$ 1,500.00

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, TOGETHER WITH THE BALANCES IN THE VARIOUS FUNDS OF THE FLORIDA STATE COLLEGE

Name of the Fund.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Balances.
Current Expense Fund	$146,000.00	$144,196.35	$ 1,803.65
Incidental Fund	33,789.30	22,229.34	11,559.96
Seminary Interest Fund	5,820.26	....	5,820.26
Building Fund (Emergency Appropriation)	63,425.02	63,425.02	....
Building Fund	207,500.00	133,054.57	74,445.43
Outdoor Playground Improvement	1,500.00	1,500.00	....
Wescott Estate (Leon County's Portion)	3,500.00	3,240.00	260.00
Home Demonstration Work	15,000.00	13,191.47	1,808.53
Totals	$476,534.58	$380,836.75	$ 95,697.83

THE FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND—STATE APPROPRIATION.

Resources:		
Legislative Appropriation 1921		$ 80,000.00
Expenditures:		
For Salaries	$ 39,308.15	
For Equipment, Furniture and Apparatus	5,894.24	
For Heat, Light and Water	3,914.70	
For Postage, Stationery and Office Expense	610.38	
For Advertising and Printing	96.06	
For Repairs to Buildings, Fences, etc.	8,646.19	
For Traveling Expenses (R. R. Fare, Pupils)	508.88	
For Freight and Express	1,037.71	
For Groceries	14,710.30	
For Books and Publications	302.45	
For all Other Purposes	1,403,67	$ 76,432.73
Unexpended Balance July 1, 1922		$ 3,567.27

INCIDENTAL FUND.

Resources:		
Balance Brought Forward July 1, 1921	$ 1,038.54	
Receipts During the Year	893.00	$ 1,931.54
Expenditures:		
For Scholarship for Blind Students		$ 750.00
Balance Unexpended July 1, 1922		$ 1,181.54

BUILDING AND EQUIPMENT FUND—STATE APPROPRIATION.

Resources:		
Legislative Appropriation 1921		$ 65,000.00
Expenditures:		
For Completing Primary Building	$ 26,283.14	
For Equipment, Furniture and Apparatus	5,826.25	
For Building Cement Walks	264.00	
For Annex to Building for Negroes	4,211.00	$ 36,584.39
Unexpended Balance July 1, 1922		$ 28,415.61

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS TOGETHER WITH THE BALANCES IN THE VARIOUS FUNDS OF THE.... FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

Name of the Fund.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Balances.
Current Epense Fund	$ 80,000.00	$76,432.73	$ 3,567.27
Incidental Fund	1,931.54	750.00	1,181.54
Building and Equipment Fund	65,000.00	36,584.39	28,415.61
Totals	$146,931.54	$113,767.12	$ 33,164.42

THE FLORIDA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE FOR NEGROES.

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND—STATE APPROPRIATION.

Resources:		
Legislative Appropriation 1921		$ 25,937.02
Expenditures:		
For Salaries	$ 17,464.08	
For Equipment, Furniture and Apparatus	1,005.26	
For Heat, Light and Water	3,053.82	
For Postage, Stationary, and Office Expense	534.89	
For Buildings and Repairs	2,521.85	
For Traveling Expense	52.81	
For Freight and Express	270.08	
For Feed Stuffs	40.50	
For Books and Publications	25.00	
For all Other Purposes	969.03	$ 25,937.02
Unexpended Balance July 1, 1922		Nothing

MORRILL FUND—FEDERAL APPROPRIATION.

Resources:		
Amount Brought Fodward July 1, 1921		$ .10
Received from the Federal Government July 1, 1922		$ 25,000.00
		$ 25,000.10
Expenditures:		
For Salaries	$ 19,576.47	
For Equipment, Furniture and Apparatus	2,166.83	
For Heat, Light and Water	918.91	
For Postage, Stationery and Office Expense	279.45	

For Buildings and Repairs	494.39	
For Freight and Express	70.40	
For Feed Stuffs	882.24	
For Books and Publications	358.87	
For all OtherPurposes	179.87	$ 24,927.43
Unexpended Balance July 1, 1922		$ 72.67

INCIDENTAL FUND.

Resources:

Balance Brought Forward July 1, 1921	$ .47
Receipts During the Year	5,784.29
	$ 5,784.76

Expenditures:

For Salaries	$ 1,210.54	
For Equipment, Furniture and Apparatus	418.76	
For Heat, Light and Water	2.95	
For Postage, Stationery and Office Expense	25.21	
For Advertising and Printing	49.10	
For Buildings and Repairs	58.81	
For Traveling Expenses	89.41	
For Feed Stuffs	229.24	
For Books and Publications	95.07	
For all Other Purposes	234.35	$ 2,413.44
Unexpended Balance July 1, 1922		$ 3,371.32

BUILDING AND EQUIPMENT FUND.

Resources:

Legislative Appropriation 1921	$ 20,000.00
Appropriation by the Trustees of the Julius Rosenwald Fund (Balance due on this appropriation $400.00).	1,000.00
Appropriation by the General Education Board (Balance due on this appropriation $696.59).	3,303.41
Received Insurance on Tucker Hall and Furniture (A Dormitory and Furniture destroyed by fire, 1921).	4,200.00
	$28,503.41

Expenditures:

For Completing Dormitory for Girls, and an Annex to a Dormitory for Boys	$ 16,776.75	
For the Erection of a Training School Building	7,553.41	
For Repairs to Buildings, Fences, etc.	2,173.72	
For Equipment, Furniture, etc.	1,685.12	$ 28,189.00
Unexpended Balance July 1, 1922		$ 314.41

SLATER FUND.

Resources:	
Balance Brought Forward July 1, 1921	$ .30
Expenditures:	
For Equipment	$ .30

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS TOGETHER WITH THE BALANCES IN THE VARIOUS FUNDS OF THE FLORIDA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE FOR NEGROES.

Name of the Fund.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Balances.
Current Expense Fund	$ 25,937.02	$ 25,937.02	....
Morrill Fund	25,000.10	24,927.43	$ 72.67
Incidental Fund	5,784.76	2,413.44	3,371.32
Slater Fund	.30	.30	....
Building and Equipment Funds:			
State Appropriations	20,000.00	19,685.59	314.41
Julius Rosenwald Fund (Donation)	1,000.00	1,000.00	....
General Education Board (Donation)	3,303.41	3,303.41	....
Fire Insurance on Tucker Hall and Furniture	4,200.00	4,200.00	....
Totals	$ 85,225.59	$ 81,467.19	$ 3,758.40

BOARD OF CONTROL.

Resources:		
Balance Brought Forward July 1, 1921		$ 120.73
Appropriation by Legislature 1921		8,000.00
		$ 8,120.73
Expenditures:		
For Salaries	$ 1,408.34	
For Postage, Stationery and Office Expense	139.41	
For Traveling Expenses	1,782.86	$ 3,330.61
Unexpended Balance July 1, 1922		$ 4,790.12

Tallahassee, Fla., Jan. 8, 1923.

Hon. J. T. Diamon,
Secretary, Board of Control,
Capitol.

My dear Sir:

In compliance with Section 641 of the Revised General Statutes, I hereby make request of the Board of Control to include in its budget for higher education a summer school appropriation of $20,000.00 per year for the years 1923 and 1924, a total of $40,000.00

Budgets for the amounts requested for the summer schools at the University of Florida, the Florida State College for Women, and the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College are attached hereto.

Yours very truly,
W. S. CAWTHON,
State Superintendent.

PRESIDENT'S BIENNIAL REPORT, UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

To the Honorable Board of Control,
Tallhassee, Florida.

Gentlemen:

The biennial report of the University of Florida is herewith submitted for your consideration. The period covered in this report began July 1, 1920, and ended June 30, 1922. The condition and progress of the University during this biennium and the budget for the next two years, beginning July 1, 1923, and ending June 30, 1925, embrace the subject matter of this report.

I.—PROGRESS AND SERVICE.

The University is rapidly emerging from the status of a small college into a university of multiplied students and ever-widening scope of activity and service. During the last two years the attendance has leaped beyond all expectation, as may be demonstrated in the Registrar's summary of attendance for 1920-21 and 1921-1922. Omitting the summer school of 1920, which enrolled 743 students, the attendance during the regular session of the University was 973. Fifty-two couunties of Florida and thirty states and foreign countries were represented. The following year the grand total was 1829 students. Of this number, 783 were matriculated in the summer school of 1921, leaving 1046 as the enrollment during the regular session. Of this number 59 Florida counties and 26 states and foreign countries were represented.

Furthermore, the number of registration by correspondence, taught through the General University Extension Division during these two years has reached the grand total of 6258. The Extension Division has served thousands of citizens in other ways through its bureau of public welfare, schools of civics, teacher-training institutes and other forms of public service.

The Agricultural Extension Division of the College of Agriculture has carried on its work of extending information in agriculture and home economics to those who are unable to attend the state institutions.

During the last year 62,245 visits were made by county agents to farmers and farm homes. Nearly 60,000 calls on agents for information were made. Nearly 100,000 farmers and farmers' wives attended meetings and short schools held by the various farm and home demonstation agens in different sections of Florida. Thirty-five hundred articles relating to agriculture and home economics were prepared and published; seventy-five thousand agricultural bulletins have been distributed.

In many other ways the University has endeavored to serve the people. For instance, members of the faculty delivered forty-one high school commencement addresses during the spring of 1921. About that number of commencement addresses were delivered by mmbers of the faculty of the University the year before.

II.—STATUS AND STANDARDS.

The increased demands for courses in residence, instruction by correspondence, lectures, expert advice and other forms of service are taxing the resources of the University to a point that is both encouraging and embarrassing.

It must be gratifying to you and to all forward-looking citizens of the State that the people are turning to their higher institutions of learning for knowledge, service and intellectual leadershipj. It must be gratifying, also, to those who have pride in Florida and in her institutions to know that the two institutions of higher learning, only sixteen years of age, are now recognized as among the standard universities and colleges of the country. The University and the College for Women are two of the fifty institutions of higher learning on the approved list of the Colleges and Universities of all the Southern States. Of the total number of 220 colleges in the Southeast only fifty are approved as of standard grade and character by the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States. Of this number, the scholastic standards of only two in Florida, the University and the State College for Women, are approved.

Ths Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools is the standardizing agency of the South and its function is the same as that of the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools f the Middle West and other standardizing agencies for different sections of the United States. It is no small advantage to be listed among the accredited institutions of this Association. For one thing, the students of our own institutions are fully accredited when they go to the large and more renowned graduate and professional schools of the country. There is also an equal exchange of academic credits, or an easy transfer from one college to another on the basis of the work done here by the student.

Furthermore, the University has attained world wide recognition by virtue of the fact that it has been approved by the Association of American Universities. To be among the accredited universities of that Association means in effect that University of Florida graduates are on a par with graduates of the largest and most celebrated universities of America, and that University of Florida diplomas are accepted for admission to the graduate and professional schools of the leading universities of the world. This last recognition came during this past year, and is shown in the following letter from the Secretary, Dean Robertson, of the University of Chicago:

> Chicago, Illinois, November 11, 1921.
>
> President A. A. Murphree,
> University of Florida,
> Gainesville, Florida.
>
> My dear President Murphree:
>
> It gives me pleasure to inform you that at the Twenty-third Conference of the Association of American Universities held in Columbia, Missouri, November 5th, the University of Florida, recommended by the Committee on Classification of Universities and Colleges, was placed on the approved list by vote of the Conference.
>
> Very truly yours,
> (Signed) DAVID A. ROBERTSON.

Rarely, if ever, has such progress and recognition been attained by an educational institution within the same length of time.

The reason the University of Florida enjoys this distinction is found in the fact that, at present, it complies with the standards set up by these various Associations. Briefly, and in part, the Association of Colleges of the Southern States demands that is colleges shall require full high school graduation as a condition of admission to the freshman class; that the training of its faculty of professorial rank shall include at least two years in advanced study in a recognized graduate school, or have the equivalent of the training required for the degree of Ph.D.; that the average salaries of professors shall be not less than $3,000 per annum (This is an important consideration in determining the standing of an institution); that teaching schedules shall not exceed sixteen hours per week, per instructor, otherwise it would endanger educational efficiency, and is, therefore, not permissible in a standard institution; that the number of students in classes shall not exceed thirty, for more than that number endangers educational efficiency; that the college library shall have a well distributed number of volumes and be professionally administered and have a definite annual appropriation for the purchase of new books in keeping with the curriculum; that laboratory equipment shall be adequate for all courses offered in science. Institution must be able to prepare students to enter recognized graduate or professional or research institutions as candidates for degrees. No University shall be approved unless the professional or technical departments, as well as the college of arts and science, shall be of approved grade, national standards being used when available.

These are some of the more fundamental standards in the list of twenty set up by the Southern Association and by other standardizing agencies of the country. To fall short of these standards would be a discredit to the institution and to the state and to all the graduates—not to mention those graduates who may seek admission, on diplomas, to medical colleges and other professional schools of the United States. It is not merely to conform to these requirements and to maintain a decent status in the academic world that these rules should be observed, but it is essential to the right kind of education of all boys and girls that the best college professors be amployed, that these professors be not over-loaded with teaching, that the number in clasess be kept within the limit, and that adequate material equipment be provided and maintained.

Just now, on account of the greatly increased attenandce, the University is in danger of falling below some of the standard requirements. To keep the University on a fairly decent plane of efficient teaching and acceptable service our budget for the next two years has been worked out.

III.—NEEDS AND BUDGET.

The general University budget for expenditures that reach out over the five colleges, alike, is presented in detail below. The itemized budgets of the five colleges and the Extension Division and their respective departments are described and given in detail by the several deens of the University. These budgets will be summarized below, but it is insisted upon that only by an open-minded and thoughtful reading and consideration of the dean's reports, which follow, and by personal observations, can the condition and needs of the University be understood and appreciated.

The spirit in which these appended budgets have been prepared is indicated by the following letter addressed to the heads of the different colleges and to the director of the Extension Division.

> May 6, 1922.
>
> * * * * *
>
> My dear Dean:
>
> Our biennial period will end June 30th, next, and we are called upon now to prepare a report on our work and status for this period, and a statement of our needs in all departments of the College for the next two years. It is desirable, therefore, that you communicate with various heads of departments of your College, calling upon them for reports on these three phases of their departments, and that you prepare your biennial statement of your college accordingly.
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> It is needless to add that the financial depression of the times requires that no padded report from departments be accepted, and that only the sheer necessities of the institu-

> tion be asked for. * * * It behooves us, therefore, to impress upon each department that only its most urgent and crying needs will be approved by the Council." (The University Council consists of the President, Vice-President and the five Deans.)

Please keep this note in mind as you read the statements and budgets submitted herewith.

Also, please do not overlook the difficulty of comprehending the status and needs of the University from brief and confined word descriptions of the conditions as they are. Only by visits to the class-rooms and laboratories and library, seeing the professors at work with over-crowded classes in limited class-rooms, with the enormous and abnormal ratio of students to teachers, can any adequate conception be obtained as to the present situation. It is far from our purpose or intention to request one item of expense from the State for which there is no immediate and pressing demand. With these suggestions in mind, there is itemized here first of all the current expenses of the University that appertain to all colleges and divisions of the institution, preceded by a brief explanation of new items not found in the budgets of previous years.

IV.—BUDGET OF GENERAL EXPENSES AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS OF INSTRUCTION FOR ALL COLLEGES AND DIVISIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Under the departments of instruction for all colleges, your attention is first called to the need of full time from the director of physical education and coach of major sports and to the need f an assistant instructor of physical education, also to the item for apparatus for the gymnasium.

1—Physical Training and Gymnasium Equipment.

Our experience in the late war demonstrated more clearly than we have ever understood before the necessity of the physical education of the rising generation. American youth must have sound, physical bodies if they are to serve their country well, whether it be in peace or in war. With more than a thousand students, it is impossible for the University to meet its duty to the student in physical training without an additional instructor and the full time of those who are now engaged in this department. Since students are using part of their own budget funds to supplement the number of these instructors and coaches, it would seem to be only fair and just that the State should bear its part of the expense in the physical education of her sons at the University.

The guynasium is without equipment. No funds were ever appropriated for this purpose. This accounts for the item of $2500.00 a year for two years, required to install the right kind of apparatus for physical measurements, corrective gymnastics and for general physical culture of the students.

2—Military Department.

The next item under departments of instruction is $3200.00 a year for the Military Department. At the present time, we have five commissioned officers of the army in charge of the military training fo the students. On account of the greatly reduced salaries of army officers by Congress, the need is felt that the State should supplement in a small measure, at least, the salaries which these men now receive. At least, four of these men should receive $250.00 per annum, in compensation for the sacrifice they make to be on R. O. T. C. duty, away from the army posts, where they receive free medical and hospital service, dental service, furnished quarters and cheap commissary prices. Other universities of the country are doing more than this for their military officers.

There is $60,000.00 worth of army equipment supplied free to the University by the War Department. The University is under bond for the proper protection of this equipment. To keep proper account of this property an annual fund of $1000.00 is required.

The Cadet Band is a part of the military organization, and it requires the full time of an instructor of instrumental music. A small increase in the salary that has been paid heretofore is called for now. The chief instructor in this department is a useful officer. The man now in charge is serving at considerable sacrifice. The salary must be increased if we retain the services of so competent an official.

3—Moral Training.

The students are paying part of the salary of the instructor in Bible and Y. M. C. A. Secretary. The amount that is used from the student budget should be devoted to other purposes and this salary taken over in our budget. The amount shown here is what is at present being paid —only the difference of $700.00 is contributed by students' funds. The moral tone and religious life of the University are fundamental in the training of good citizens. To foster and maintain this phase of University life, we consider a legitimate and an essential part of our work and a necessary charge in our budget.

4—Department of Public Speaking.

There are in the University colleges five debating societies, one for each college. Members of these societies engage in intercollegiate debates on the campus and cooperate in furnishing debating teams in contests with other colleges and universities of the South. While those debating with other universities have had a fair degree of success, our students have felt the need of a coach and an instructor in public speaking. But above and beyond that consideration, our students should have the opportunity of studying the art of public speaking.* Any kind of leadershinp in this modern day requires that a man be able to stand on his feet and express his thoughts attractively and convincinly. This is a department long since neglected here, and has, with the years, acquired cumulative emphasis until we feel that provision for a teacher of public speaking should no longer be delayed.

5—Library and Librarians.

In the budget, under the caption, LIBRARY, it is recommended that the librarian's salary be at least that of an assistant professor. The duties of the librarian are very confining, beginning, as they do, at eight in the morning and continuing until ten o'clock at night, with, of course, slight intervals in which student helpers are on duty. Most universities pay their chief librarian a full professor's salary. On account of the enormous increase in attendance and about 400% increase in the use of the library, it has become an utter impossibility for one librarian to serve the students and faculty and keep the cataloging and care of books up to the demands of the University. An assistant librarian must be employed.

The budget calls for a small increase in the appropriation for books and other items and necessities for the larger usefulness of the library.

6—The State Museum.

The State Museum has grown to such proportion that the full time of the curator is required. The splendid collection of natural history material relating to Florida is being greatly neglected because half of the time of the curator is devoted to the library of the Experiment Station, and the other half to the Museum. The Experiment Station needs a full-time librarian. The curatorship of the Meuseum requires all the time of at least one man. It is essential to the proper development of the State Museum that more cases for the display of collections be installed, and the collection of various historical materials be continued, if this Museum is to continue a valuable asset of interest and information to students and to the thousands of visitors that come to the Museum annually. The amount for these purposes is less than half of what the curator feels that he should have, but he will, doubtless, be contented with a progressive policy, if the amounts recommended be continued from year to year until the Museum reaches a fair stage of development and usefulness.

Other items in this budget of General Current Expenses will doubtless be understood, without further comment, as they remain very nearly the same as for the past two years.

7—Athletic Field and Drill Ground.

The amount asked for drill grounds and athletic field, under item XV, Campus Upkeep, may need a word of explanation. There are now about 600 students in the cadet battalion, and for their drill grounds and military maneuvers, there is only one available level spot, part of which is more or less soft sand. This area is less than 500 fett long and about 300 feet wide. By leveling the ground of which this area is a part and supplying about four inches of clay surface, this field will be so extended and improved that there will be ample room for play grounds and athletics and adequate military drill grounds for the increased enrollment in the Military Department. A very small sum is required for these purposes.

There is one other item of increased expense to which your attention is invited. This item is not listed in detail in any of the deans' budgets, and is mentioned here only because the deans would not be expected to ask this for themselves. It is an increase from $200.00 to $500.00 in their compensation. These men not only carry a full teaching load, but they are called upon to supervise from 150 to 300 students in their respective colleges, to supervise their respective buildings, the teaching of their faculties and to perform other executive duties which come within the scope of their respective colleges. Furthermore, these men are on duty before and after the oening of the session for at least a month longer than the regular. professors. It is only fair that the deans' salaries, as such, should be increased $300.00. We would, of course, for obvious reasons, recommend that the Vice-President's salary be increased accordingly. These would add only $1800.00 per annum to the budget for these six officers. It is respectively urged that this request be granted as a simple matter of justice.

V—BUILDINGS.

In the matter of permanent improvements the Governor has suggested that a building program be outlined so that each succeeding Legislature may know the more important and pressing requirements of the institution, looking toward the ultimate and orderly development of the physical plant of the University. An effort is here made to list the buildings in the order of their importance and a brief statement of the reasons therefor is given. This program may, of course, change in the progress of the University's development from biennium to biennium, but we are persuaded that the buildings in the order named below represent a program for permanent construction to be followed during the next few years as the State's resources will permit.

1—Auditorium Unit of the Administration Building.

Appropriation for this building by the last Legislature was $100,000.00. The Board will recall the serious problem it faced to secure a building reasonably adequate to the demands for the sum appropriated.

With an average attendance of over a thousand during these two years, and rapidly increasing all the time, and with the Gainesville population of 8,000 or 9,000, many of whom attend commencements and other public assemblies at the University—leaving out of account the relatives and friends of students who come to visit from a distance—it would have been utterly foolish and wasteful to construct an assembly hall with a seating capacity totally inadequate from the very outset. The architect was accordingly instructed to make plans for an auditorium that would accommodate an audience of not less than 2,000 people. The lowest bid, after many modifications of the original plans, for such a structure was $171,000.00. Of course all bids were rejected, and the problem referred to the Governor for his counsel and advice. With his approval, this building project was undertaken, the construction to be carried forward so far as the available funds would permit. It was found that the appropriation would pay for the walls and framework and roof trusses of this building and secure a composition roof, a first course required for the tile roof when the house is completed. In other words, the mere shell of this building is contracted for, it being understood that the Governor will recommend that the Legislature grant an additional $100,000.00 for the completion, heating and furnishing of this unit of the Administration Building.

It is urgently recommended that an emergency appropriation for this amount be obtained as soon as possible after the convening of the Legislature, so that our present contractors may have the opporttunity of carrying this building to completion. If the scaffolding is removed and these contractors move to other parts of the country, doubtless thousands of dollars would be thereby lost to the State and in that event it might be difficult to complete and furnish the auditorim for this additional sum.

2—Library and Museum Building.

One might naturally inquire why not place more dormitories before this building. The reason is simple. With the Library occupying space 20 feet wide and 50 feet long, or two class-rooms with the partition removed, it is absurdly inadequate to the needs of the faculty and a student body of more than a thousand. It is needless to argue the point that the Library is the most important adjunct to the work of any college or university.

The Museum now occupies space in Science Hall that is in great demand by the Department of Biology.

It was expected that room in the auditorium unit of the Administration Building could be made for the Library and Museum. However, the price of building materials and cost of labor and the requirements of the assembly hall and administration offices made it impossible to provide for the Library and Museum in this building on the sum allotted.

As to the need of more dormitories, it may be pointed out that during the last biennium more than fifty houses have been built adjacent to the campus, or in the neighborhood of the University, and students are invited to rooms in these private homes and rooming houses. It is fully understood and deplored that we have not enough domitory room for first-year boys, or fershmen. But why should the University build more dormitories when it has not enough academic buildings to accommodate the students already in attendance, and calling for enlarged facilities for instruction?

Furthermore, even one more dormitory would make such additional demands upon the dining hall space that all dormitory students could not receive their meals in the Commons Building. It would require at least $50,000.00 to add the South end and the kitchen to this dining hall, additions which were on the original plans but never built for lack of funds. The South end of the dining hall, and this kitchen when added, would afford sufficient room to accommodate 800 boys. The capacity now is 400.

We would say, then, that next to the completion of the auditorium unit of the Administration Building, the most indispensible and pressing need is a house for the Library and State Museum, to cost at least $100,000.00. One hundred fifty thousand dollars would be more adequate to the present demands of these two departments of the University. To construct a building and furnish it for $100,000.00 under present labor conditions and prices of building material, will not fully satisfy even the present demands of the University.

3—Chemistry Building.

For similar reasons set forth above we place next in importance to the Library and Museum Building, a building for the Department of General, Physical and Agricultural Chemistry. Next to the Library, probably no department on the campus is so overcrowded as the Chemistry Department. The small space allotted to this department on the first floor of Science Hall and the fact that 323 students have been occupying this space for both recitation and laboratory work, is sufficient evidence that a Chemistry Building is greatly needed. "If an appropriation for a Chemistry Building is not made in the budget for the next biennium," says the head professor of Chemistry, "this department will be in a very sad plight at the end of three years." It would relieve the situation if the forthcoming Legislature could grant sufficient funds for the construction of one unit of this building, this unit being so constructed that an addition may be supplied as the needs of the department increase.

4—Extension to Engineering Building.

Coordinate with the Chemistry Building in importance, and extension, or separate unit of the College of Engineering is in demand for the proper housing of the engineering shops and laboratories, and for more floor space for teaching the students in the different branches of engineering. The Physics Department alone occupies one entire floor of the present engineering college hall. The dean in his report presents the need for this building convincingly.

5—Infirmary Building.

Next in importance, if not above all the rest, is the need of an Infirmary Building, where the sick may be cared for an facilities provided for emergency cases. Emergencies may arise at any time amongst a student body of so large a number. The old barracks, a shell of a wooden house, built for the accommodation of soldiers during the war, is now in use as an Infirmary. Such a building cannot be wholly sanitary, regardless of the care and expense to keep it in order. Its floor space is inadequate to the present demands. In the event of an epidemic, it would be impossible to give proper attention and accommodation to the sick. It is devoutly wished that $50,000.00 could be granted by the next Legis lature for this purpose. This will provide one unit of an Infirmary, to be added to as the State may decide and the institution may require.

6—Dormitories.

Last, we place the need of at least two dormitories, with complete furnishings, and additions to the dining hall.

We place these buildings last for reasons advanced above. A tthousand boys may be fairly comfortable in the present dormitories and surrounding residences near the campus. Other near by private homes and rooming houses are going up constantly; but the aim of the University should be to provide sufficient dormitory space to accommodate all freshmen, and such advanced students as may be unable to pay the higher rates in private homes. The policy should be to require all first-year men, coming from the high schools, and leaving their homes for the first time, to room in the University dormitories at least during the first year. They should be under constant supervision and control of University instructors, so that the transition from the home environment and its restraints into the liberty and freedom of college life may be more sane and secure. With the present dormitory space there is not enough room for freshmen alone, not to mention the boys who can ill afford to pay the rates of outside rooming houses. Under these conditions it is impossible to give the right supervision and to exercise proper discipline over these first-year boys. At the earliest possible moment such dormintories and other accommodations needed to these ends should be provided.

7—Fire Protection.

Under Permanent Construction your attention is called to the need of better fire protection for the buildings of the University. The State Treasurer, Honorable J. C. Luning, reports that $1,074,113.00 insurance is carried on buildings and personal properties of the State on the University campus. Under his direction, his representative, of the Insurance Department, Mr. A. H. Roberts, recently made careful observation of the fire protection now available at the University and found it to be fearfully inadequate. For a full discussion of Mr. Roberts' report, I respectfully refer you to the State Treasurer's office. Suffice it to say here that a six inch water main through the campus and a hydrant within a radius of 250 feet of every building and fire alarm boxesfi wisely located on the campus, are recommended by the inspector of the State Treasury Department. We engaged one of our engineers to lay out plans and estimate the cost of this water main, hydrants and fire alarm boxes. On the basis of present prices of labor and material, the estimate of this engineer fixed the figure at $6,250.00. We ask that an appropriation of this amount be obtained for fire protection of the State's property at the University.

VI.—REPORTS OF THE DEANS AND DIRECTORS

It is unnecessary to duplicate here the recommendations of the several colleges and divisions as presented in the appended reports and budgets. While the University Council assumes no responsibility, as such, for educational policies advocated by any individual dean, it has carefully considered the items of expense set down in the detailed budgets, and, as a body, it does approve and urge that the amounts asked for be granted as recommended in order that the most obvious needs of the University be satisfied.

Perhaps one department calling for an additional instructor for the year 1923-1924 and an additional instructor for the year following, requires brief comment. These are in the Department of Commerce and Business Administration of the College of Arts and Sciences.

Heretofore more young men of Florida have gone outside the state for their college work because they could not get at the State University the training desired for prospective business careers than for any other specific reason. We have partially met this demand by offering new courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Commerce and Sicial Sciences, by providing the first two years of general training for business and public service; but this is insufficient to meet the demand in a state that is making such rapid progress along industrial lines. This pre-commercial training is now being carried on in the Department of Sociology and Economics. It is to continue the work, now begun, through the Junior and Senior classes that a professor of accounting is requested for next year. By the time the present Sophomore class attains its Senior rating, these men should have the opportunity of studying salesmanship, insurance and business organization under an expert professor to be employed in 1924-1925. This offers a program of gradual expansion to meet the increasing demands for training in business and public service.

The State Bankers' Association, at its recent session, approved this department and pledged its cooperation and invoked the support of State authorities to make this Department of Commerce and Business Training what it should be to meet the demands of the State. Fifty-one freshmen are now registered in the course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Business and Public Speaking. In reply to a questionnaire submitted to these men, seventeen of them answered that they would have gone to college elsewhere if they had felt that the State would not make provision for the completion of the course upon which they had entered.

No extra equipment is requested. Only the addition of one professor next year, 1923-1924, and one the following year will be necessary to create in the College of Arts and Sciences and efficient and up-to-date Department of Commerce and Business Training.

All items in these budgets are set down in four columns: 1, showing the amount available from July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923; 2, showing the amount required from July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924; 3, showing the amouunt required from July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925; and 4, showing the total for the biennium. This will enable you to see at a glance what additional professors and instructors will be needed for the greatly enlarged and increasing number of students. Surely, it is not necessary to argue that the Department of English with 500 students, or more, students can be taught successfully by a professor and two assistants; or that the Modern Language Department, with more than 200 students, can be conducted by one professor; or that the Department of Chemistry, with 323 students can be taught efficiently by one professor and two assistants; and so on with the Departments of Mathematics, Biology, Psychology and Philosophy. So it runs all the way through the five colleges. The University ha sabout reached the "breaking point." It must have these additional professors or it must limit the number of fresmen, or it must take the only other course, and that it to cut off all Junior and Senior students and confine its work to the Freshmen and Sophomore boys, relinquish the title of University and become merely a Junior College. We shall let the appended reports describe the desperate need of more instructors.

We shall call attention again to the need of shop and laboratory equipment for the College of Engineering. This is about the sixth biennial appeal on behalf of the students in engineering. It must now be decided whether engineering courses shall be continued or dropped from the curricula. The issue is plain and clear cut. More machinery and other required shop equipment or no work in essential branches of engineering. The terms of the Federal Land Grant Act require the State to maintain a College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, i. e., a College of Engineering. Drop this department or let it remain impossible to give efficient instruction in engineering and the entire Federal support to the University will be immediately jeopardized.

The wing of engineering hall for shops, built in 1918 for the sum of $18,000.00, remains idle for want of equipment. It is submitted that this is not only unfair to students, but the most unspeakable folly and shortsighted business policy. Surely this appropriation will be granted without further delay.

Of course, there is corresponding need of additional amounts for current expenses and permanent laboratory equipment; but every budget has been pruned and cut down to the irreducible minimum.

In conclusion it may be well to refer briefly to the budget of the Dean of the Agricultural College and Director of the Experiment Station and Agricultural Extension Division. The total amount for the biennium recommended for these three divisions, the College, the Station and the Extension Division, will at first glance appear to be enormous, but it must be kept in mind that since our last biennial report, the State Legislature has added to the agricultural research department of the University as sub-stations, the Tobacco Experiment Station, at Quincy, and the Everglade Station, in the heart of the drainage district of Florida; and there is also the Lake Alfred Citrus Station, at Lake Alfred. If these Stations are to function properly, they must have ample funds to carry on the projects which they are expected to undertake, and these combined add enormously to this budget of the College. The parent Station at the University has been limping along on the meager funds granted two years ago. If only men could see the need and possibility of solving so many difficult problems which now keep the State from its highest agricultural productivity, all the funds needed would doubtless be granted without question or debate. Just for one single illustration. If it had been guaranteed that a practical method of controlling the cotton bool weevil would be found provided sufficient funds were appropriated for investigation, a million dollars, if that were necessary, would have been immediately forthcoming. As a matter of fact, it apepars that a greatly improved method of controlling the boll weevil, particularly on upland cotton has been developed during the present year. How was it paid for? From limited funds taken from Plant Board appropriation, and from very meager funds from the Station budget. This improved method is eminently practical and promises the most gratifying results. This will mean hundreds of thousands of dollars of wealth to farmers and to the State of Florida. Such opportunities and beneficial results are open along other lines of investigation, if only necessary funds are appropriated. In short the Station and sub-station investigations may be expected to return to the State ten to twenty-fold the amounts in the budgets, if only granted the necessary funds and facilities.

A brief study of the facts and figures contained in this report will lead inevitably to the conslusion that the University of Florida is fast coming to occupy a place in the upbuilding of the State similar to that held in some of the most progressive of the Western and Pacific states, such as Wisconsin and California, by their state universities. It is the place where all the able, energetic and ambitious young men of the State flock to get training for leadership in all lines of activity—professional, industrial, agricultural. The overwhelming numbers demanding admission prove that parents and sons alike are giving unqualified endorsement to the University and are looking to their official representatives to provide adequate means to satisfy their legitimate demands. The wise statesmanship that founded this institution will undoubtedly see that its growing usefulness it not checked by inadequate financial support. The enthusiastic crowd of young men in the high schools, who are preparing to enter their State University in the next two years, cannot be denied this privilege; for on them the future growth and proseprity of the State depends. In the present educational congestion throughout the nation, when all states, religious and private colleges and universities are crowded to the utmost capacity, this would inevitably be the result, should the University of Florida be compelled to limit the number of her students through inadequate resources. We cannot expect other states to dole out the charity of an education to our boys when they are straining every resource to provide for their own. The conclusion is enevitable that in the next few years Florida must devote greatly increased sums to the cause of Higher Education or see many of her most promising sons and daughters deprived of this privilege. That the State, so far, has been most generous in such work only presages a larger generosity to meet the larger need.

For further information on the new items of expense, additional instructors, assistant professors and full professors, you are respectfully referred to the following reports:

College of Arts and Sciences, James N. Anderson, Ph. D., Dean.
College of Agriculture, Wilmon Newell, D.Sc., Dean.
College of Engineering, John R. Benton, Ph.D., Dean.
College of Law, Harry R. Trusler, LL.B., Dean.
Teachers College and Normal School, James W. Norman, Ph.D., Dean.
General Extension Division, B. C. Riley, B. S. A., Director.

Library, Cora Miltmore, B. S., Librarian.

State Museum, T. Van Hyning, Curator.

Division of Military Science and Tactics, James A. VanFleet, Major, U. S. A.

Department of Hyginene, Albert W. Sweet, Ph.D., Director.

Finally may we add an expression of our most grateful appreciation of the kind interest and sympathy and unfailing cooperation of the State Board of Control; of the interest, and courtesies and cordial support of Governor Hardee and others of the State Board of Education; to members of the Legislature for their consideration and generous support. To all these the young men of Florida and hosts of other citizens owe a lasting debt of gratitude.

Respectfully submtited,

A. A. MURPHREE,

President.

GENERAL CURRENT EXPENSES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA, NOT INCLUDED IN THE DEANS' BUDGET OF THE SEVERAL COLLEGES.

	Amt. Available July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1922.	Amt. Required July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924.	Amt. Required July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925.	Total for Biennium
I. EXECUTIVE.				
Salaries:				
President	$ 5,000	$ 5,000	$ 5,000	$ 10,000
Vice-President	200	500	500	1,000
Secretary to President	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,000
II. DEPARTMENTS OF INSTRUCTION.				
1. Physical Education and Hygiene.				
Salaries:				
Director and Professor of Hygiene	3,500	3,500	3,500	7,000
Director of Physical Education and Coach of Major Sports	2,900 (Part time)	3,500 (Full time)	3,500	7,000
Professor of Physical Education and Coach of Minor Sports	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000

Assistant Instructor of Physical Education	....	1,800	1,800	3,600
Current Expense:				
Maintenance of Gymnasium	600	600	600	1,200
Permanent Improvement Apparatus for Gymnasium	....	2,500	2,500	5,000
2. Military Science.				
Salaries:				
To supplement reduced Federal salaries of 4 army details as Professor of Military Science and Tactics, $250.00 each	....	1,000	1,000	2,000
Caretakers of $60,000 worth of Army equipment furnished under bond to the University	675	1,000	1,000	2,000
Clerical assistance	200	600	600	1,200
Current Expense:				
Office Supplies and Fixtures and other Supplies and Necessities not furnished by War Department	....	400	400	800
Permanent Improvement:				
Repair and Improvement of Target Range	100	500	500	1,000
3. Cadet Band.				
Salaries:				
Professor of Instrumental Music and Director of Cadet Band and University Orchestra	2,000	2,500	2,500	5,000
4. Religious Education.				
Salaries:				
Instructor in Bible and Y. M. C. A. Sec.	1,800	2,500	2,500	5,000
5. Professor of Public Speaking and Coach for Debating Teams in Contests with other Universities	....	3,000	3,100	6,100

III. LIBRARY.				
Salaries:				
Librarian	2,000	2,500	2,500	5,000
Assistant Librarian	....	1,800	1,800	3,600
Current Expense:				
Subscription to Magazines, Rebinding and Binding New Volumes, Student Help, Cards for Cataloging, Reprinting, Office Supplies	2,000	2,750	2,750	5,500
Permanent Improvement:				
Purchase of New Books	2,000	2,500	2,500	5,000
IV. STATE MUSEUM.				
Salaries:				
Curator	900 (Half time)	2,500 (Full time)	2,500	5,000
Current Expense	500	500	500	1,000
Permanent Improvement:				
New Cases for Display of Collections, Other Needed Equipment and Historical Materials	5,000	10,000	10,000	20,000
V. REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.				
Salaries:				
Registrar	1,800	2,000	2,000	4,000
Stenographer and Assistant to Registrar	900	1,000	1,000	2,000
VI. AUDITOR'SOFFICE.				
Salaries:				
Auditor	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000
Cashier	1,800	1,800	1,800	3,600
Bookkeeper	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
VII. GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.				
Salaries:				
Superintendent	2,100	2,100	2,100	4,200
Assistant to Superintendent	900	1,200	1,200	2,400
Night Watchman	1,080	1,200	1,200	2,400
3 Student Helpers at $150, each..	....	450	450	900

VIII. HEAT, LIGHT AND POWER.				
300 Tons of Coal at $10.00 a Ton	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000
Wood	200	300	300	600
Eleceric Light for Ten Buildings..	350	350	350	700
Gas for Use in Laboratories......	225	225	225	450
IX. PRINTING AND ADVERTISING.				
Catalog	1,200	1,600	1,600	3,200
4 University Bulletins at $400, each	1,600	1,600	1,600	3,200
1 Illustrated Bulletin, Views of Campus and Campus Scenes ..	500	500	500	1,000
Printing for Registrar's Office	400	400	400	800
Printing for Auditor's Office	200	200	200	400
Newspaper and Other Advertising	500	500	500	1,000
Postage and Stationery for all Departments	1,800	1,800	1,800	3,600
X. COMMENCEMENT EXPENSES.				
Speakers, Programs, Music, Diplomas, etc.	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
XI. TRAVELING EXPENSES.				
President and Faculty Representatives	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
XII. FURNITURE AND OFFICE EQUIPMENT	....	500	500	1,000
XIII. JANITORS.				
For following buildings:				
Agricultural College; Law College; Science Hall; Peabody Hall; Language Hall; Engineering College, Y. M. C. A., and Gymnasium —7 janitors at $40 per month and 1 driver for trucks	3,000	3,840	3,840	7,680
Fireman, 4 month, Central Heating Plant	....	240	240	480
XIV. REPAIRS TO UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000
XV. CAMPUS UPKEEP.				
Roads and shrubbery	2,000	3,000	3,000	6,000

VIII. To complete heat and furnish Admisistration Auditorium Unit	....	....	100,000.00	1000,000.0
Library and Museum Building	....	....	100,000.00	100,000.00
IX. For better Fire Protection of Buildings and Personal Property of the State on the Com-Campus. See P 00	....	....	6,250.00	6,250.00
Total	985,136.00	336,006.00	402,700.00	1,723,842.66

Grading and hard-surfacing additional drill grounds and athletic field	....	2,000	2,000	4,000
XVI. SUNDRY SUPPLIES.				
Disinfectants for Buildings	200	400	400	800
Feed for Compus Mule Teams ...	360	400	400	800
XVII. ELECTRIC LIGHTS FOR CAMPUS,	100	200	200	400
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—Premiums on Bonds, Dues for Association Membership, etc.	300	300	300	600
Total	....	....	....	$192,210

SUMMARY OF TOTAL BUDGETS OF ALL COLLEGES AND DIVISIONS FOR THE TWO YEARS BEGINNING JULY 1, 1923, AND ENDING JUNE 30, 1925.

	Salaries.	Current Expenses.	Permanent Equipment.	Total.
1. General Expenses, not included in the Deans' Budgets of the several Colleges and University Extension Division, P. 00....	$108,160.00	$ 48,050.00	$ 36,000.00	....
Increase of 5 Deans from $200 to $500 each per annum, P. —	1,500.00	....	....	....
	$109,660.00	48,050.00	36,000.00	193,710.00
II. College of Arts and Sciences. See Dean's report	139,420.00	6,550.00	9,125.00	155,095.00
III. College of Agriculture and Experiment Stations. A. College of Agriculture. P. 00	95,300.00	26,400.00	23,000.00	144,700.00
B. Experiment Stations: 1. Main University Sta				

tion	186,760.00	42,370.00	32,175.00	361,305.00
2. Sub-Stations:				
a. Lake Alfred	4,800.00	16,920.00	17,950.00	39,670.00
b. Quincy, P. 00	21,440.00	16,186.00	24,200.00	61,826.00
c. Everglades	....	*40,000.00	....	40,000.00
C. Agricultural Extension—(Farm and Home Demonstration Agents.)				
1. Offset, Federal Smith-Lever Fund	97,744.50	....	....	97,744.50
2. Offset, Supplementary Smith-Lever	30,992.16	....	....	30,992.16
3. Extra appropriation for additional County and Home Demonstartion Agent	56,000.00	....	....	56,000.00
4. Farmers Meetings, P 00	....	3,000.00	....	3,000.00
5. Fair Exhibits	....	4,000.00	....	4,000.00
	493,036.66	248,876.00	97,325.00	839,237.66
See Dean's report,				
IV. College of Engineering. See Dean's report P. 000	78,800.00	4,450.00	49,500.00	132,750.00
V. Teachers' College	56,200.00	....	....	....
A. Summer School	20,000.00	....	....	....
B. Teachers Spring Review	2,400.00	....	....	....
	78,600.00	3,000.00	....	81,600.00
See Dean's report, P. 170				
VI. Law College, See Dean's report,	37,800.00	900.00	4,500.00	43,200.00
VII. General University Extension. Salaries and Current Expenses as shown in detail in Director's Budget. See	47,820.00	24,180.00	....	72,000.00

Less the following deductions;
permanent income for biennium:

Morrill and Nelson Funds	$50,000.00	
Agricultural College Funds	15,330.00	
Seminary Interest Fund	4,303.00	
University Incidental (estimated)	20,000.00	
Federal Board of Rehabilitation Service Fund	6,880.00	
General Education Board	7,000.00	
Federal Smith-Hughes, Teacher-Training Funds	12,800.00	
Hatch and Adams, Federal Funds	60,000.00	
Station Incidental Funds (estimated)	8,000.00	184,233.00
		$1,539,609.66

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*This includes $20,000 continuing appropriation from I. I. Board.

Note: The deductions from the totals in the dean's budgets are only approximate and should not be considered. The permanent income from various sources above stated are correct; and the deductions thereof leaves the correct amount of appropriation for the NEXT TWO YEARS.

RECAPITULATION OF BUDGETS LESS FEDERAL AND OTHER PERMANENT RESOURCES NOT INCLUDED IN STATE APPROPRIATIONS.

This table will show in first column the last State Appropriation. In the second column what State Appropriation will be required for NEXT TWO YEARS for (1) Teaching on Campus, (2) General University Extension, (3) and (4) Agricultural Investigations (Stations, (5) Farm and Home Demonstration Agents, (6) New Buildings and Better Fire Protection. The last column will show the increase of State Appropriation for the next TWO YEARS over the appropriation for this Biennium.

	Amt. last appro. for TWO YEARS beg. July 1, 1921.	Amt. required to be appro'ted for TWO YEARS beg. July 1, 1923.	Increase of appropriation over 1921-23.
1. For teaching in the five colleges on the campus; current expenses and permanent improvements in laboratories, machine shops and libraries	$ 340,000.00	$ 634,822.00	$ 294,822.00
2. For General University Extension, correspondence, teaching, etc.	60,000.00	72,000.00	12,000.00
3. For Agricultural Experiment Station, campus	60,000.00	293,305.00	233,305.00
4. For Branch Experiment Stations:			
(1) Lake Alfred	....	39,670.00	39,670.00
(2) Quincy Tobacco Station....	30,000.00	61,826.00	31,826.00
(3) Everglades	*20,000.00	40,000.00	†20,000.00
5. For Agricultural Extension and Home Demonstration Agens. Including: (a) Farmers meetings, $3,000 (b) Fair exhibits, $4,000...	125,160.85	191,736.66	66,575.80
6. Buildings.			
Unit of the Administration Building	100,000.00	100,000.00	....
For building and furnishings Library and State Museum...	....	100,000.00	100,000.00
Better fire protection of all campus buildings	....	6,250.00	6,250.00
Totals for Two Years..........	$ 735,160.86	$1,539,609.66	$ 804,448.80

*This is a continuing appropriation from the I. I. Board.

†This amount is in addition to the continuing appropriation from I. I. Board.

DEAN'S BIENNIAL REPORT, COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA.

To the President:

The outstanding feature in the history of the University of Florida and of the College of Arts and Sciences in particular for the past biennium is the continued rapid growth in numbers in the student body. In 1917-18 we had 92 men enrolled in this College; in 1919-20 the number increased to 179 and in 1920-21we had 300 men in this division of the University. This shows at once the great problem we have faced and are still facing. The large enrollment means not only large classes but in many instances more classes. "More classes" calls for more class-rooms and more teachers. Let me illustrate. Nearly all freshmen except law students take English I. This year the class in English I was so large that it was necessary to divide it into eight sections. We sometimes had three sections reciting at the same time under three different teachers and Freshman English alone called for twenty-four hours a week of teaching.

Now what is true in regard to English is true to a less extent in regard to almost all freshmen subjects. It was necessary to break the classes up into sections. This meant more teaching hours and the question of handling the classes was soluable in only three ways:

1. Let the professor teach temporarily under these circumstances more hours or larger classes than is permitted in standard institutions.
2. Let the professor teach the proper number of hours and omit such upper-class electives as it may be necessary to omit.
3. Find new teachers. If there is no other way, upper-classmen must be put in charge of freshmen work.

Despite the obvious and serious objections to each of these methods, we have been compelled to employ them all during the past year and shall be compelled to continue this policy until we are in a position to employ regular, ful-time teachers.

PERSONNEL OF THE FACULTY.

Several changes have taken place in our faculty. Dean H. W. Cox of the Teachers College was called to the presidency of Emory University. This left a vacancy in the department of Philosophy and Psychology. Dr. H. O. Enwall was secured for this position.

Professor J. Speed Rogers succeeded Dr. H. S. Davis as head of the department of Biology. Dr. Davis has an important government position in Washington.

Mr. W. R. Hale was appointed instructor in Mathematics and Mr. F. R. Wheedon, one of our recent graduates, has been assisting in the departments of English and Modern Languages during the past year.

Dr. K. T. Steik was added to our teaching force in Chemistry as assistant professor.

LIBRARY.

As the library is not mentioned under the various departments, some general statements must be made here.

The library is a very important part of our equipment and is the laboratory, so to speak, for many of our courses. As we develop our advanced courses and research work we shall need better and more extensive library facilities. We must improve these facilities as rapidly as possible. Almost every department is calling for a larger appropriation for the library.

ADVANCED WORK.

In the crowded condition of our lower classes we must not forget the very important work of the upper classes and gradute students. It seems that the time has now arrived or is fast approaching when we must give more attention to developing our Graduate School and to furthering research work in all departments of the University. It is difficult to estimate the advantages that may accrue to the State from such work. We could very profitably use more scholarships and fellowships along this line.

TRAVELING AND INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

We are far removed from the centre of the United States and it is particularly difficult and expensive for us to attend the annual meetings of learned societies in which we are interested. It is very important for the University that the heads of departments attend some of these meetings and keep in touch with what their fellow-workers are doing in other parts of the country. It would be well to set aside one hundred dollars a year for traveling and incidental expenses.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE COLLEGE.

ANCIENT LANGUAGES.

The classes in Ancient Languages seem to be slowly growing as our attendance increases but they are still relativly small and the head of the department has felt justified in omitting some of his elective courses for which there was not so much demand in order that he might have time to render some much-needed help in the department of Modern Languages. Moreover, he has, as dean, been looking after 300 students enorlled in the college.

The department should be maintained and built up. More advanced courses should be given. Since many of our students now come with little or no preparation in Latin we must given the elementary courses for those that desire them. For this, the services of an instructor will be required.

BIOLOGY.

In a detailed and convincing report Professor Rogers sets forth the condition and needs of the department of Biology. According to his figures, there were 294 students enrolled in the department in 1921-22, an increase of 37.8% over the previous year. With our present equipment and our limited space it will be very difficult to accommodate the ever-increasing numbers in this department. We have a large and important group of students taking the pre-medical course and their needs must be met. Additional advanced courses must be offered for the four-year pre-medical men and for others majoring in Biology.

The professor asks for an additional instructor or assistant professor and three student assistants in addition to the one the department already has. These student assistants are to help in directing the laboratory work, to take care of the equipment, and to prepare laboratory material.

The professor asks that the laboratory fees in Biology be raised to something like 80% of the actual cost of material. This matter will doubtless be considered by the Academic Council at the proper time.

Mr. M. D. Cody, who has served several years as assistant professor, should be raised to the rank of professor.

There follows a brief statement of equipment asked for:

7 Microscopes	$ 875.00
Pieces to complete 3 microscopes we now have	180.00
30 lenses	52.50
30 tripod magnifiers	22.50
1 large autoclave for bacteriological work	450.00
2 balances with sets of weights	26.00
1 microtome	209.50

Physiological apparatus	500.00
Glassware for permanent equipment	50.00
Egg incubator for embryology	25.00
Collection apparatus	75.00
Chart making materials	50.00
Students' time for chart making	60.00
Lantern slide positives and cover glasses	40.00
Riker mounts and glassware for teaching collection	50.00
Refrigerator for Bacteriology	25.00
Total	$2,690.50

The incidental expenses will be partly met by laboratory fees but it is estimated that there will be a deficit of $350.00.

CHEMISTRY.

In 1919-20 there were 171 students enrolled in the department of Chemistry. In 1921-22 the number was 323, an increase of 90%. Noteworthy is the fact that the increase in the upper classes was 121%, considerably larger than the increase in Freshman Chemistry, although 192 students were enrolled in this class. The department, therefore, is justified in asking for a teaching force and equipment necessary to take care of the large numbers. The advanced work should be improved and extended as rapidly as possible. Doubtless a great deal is needed in supplies and equipment but we must bear in mind that the laboratory fees will now defray part of the laboratory expenses. These fees will probably amount to $2,500.00 a year.

A new building for Chemistry is asked for. The question of space in Science Hall is a serious one but perhaps the building project may be postponed a little while.

In regard to Chemical Engineering and Agricultural Chemistry see the reports of the deans of the Colleges concerned.

There follows the Chemical budget as submitted by Dr. Leigh:

Freshman Chemistry	$ 5,000.00
Organic Chemistry	3,000.00
Qualitative Aanalysis	2,000.00
Gravimetric Analysis	1,500.00
Volumetric Analysis	500
Industrial Chemistry	1,000.00
Physical Chemistry	2,500.00
Agricultural Chemistry	2,000.00
More advanced courses	1,000.00
Library	500.00

Lantern, charts, slides, etc.	250.00
Office supplies	100.00
Total	$19,350.00

ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

About 120 students were enrolled in this department in 1921-22 and we may expect greatly increased numbers in the immediate future since we have arranged a new curriculum leading to a new degree—the Bachelor of Arts in the Social Sciences. We have not only planned the courses but during the past summer we have been giving some courses in Accounting in line with this work. There is a great demand for these commercial courses and it seems time now to put in a regular professor of Accounting, and also a professor of business management.

The department also asks for a student assistant and a small sum for a cupboard for supplies, charts, etc.

ENGLISH.

In the department of English 418 students were enrolled in 1921-22. The classes in Freshman English were divided into eight sections. Since three men are now teaching English and sometimes have classes at the same time, another class-room is need and probably still another will be needed in the near future.

In 1922-23 Assistant Professor Beck will be absent on leave and the work will be carried on by Professor Farr, and Assistant Professor Robertson while Assistant Professor Hthaway will give half his time to the work in English. For 1923-25 Mr. Beck should be promoted to a full professorship and Assistant Professors Robertson and Hathaway retained on full time. Another instructor is asked for. Chairs are also needed for one of the class-rooms now in use.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

The classes have been large in 1921-22 and will probably be larger now with the opening of the courses in Business Administration. By 1923 I believe it will be necessary to give History I in three sections and Political Science I in two sections. These two classes will give enough work for one man. The professor will need some assistance in teaching. I believe we could profitably employ an additional full-time instructor for this work.

MATHEMATICS.

Since nearly all freshmen take Mathematics, the enrollment in this department is very large and many sections are needed. The work has been carried on by two men, the professor and an instructor. An additional assistant professor is badly needed.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

The classes have been crowded. French A and Spanish A have each been divided into three sections. The work has been carried on by the professor with the assistance of the professor of Ancient Languages and two student assistants but it has been necessary to omit some upper class electives for which there was a demand. In 1922-23 Assistant Professor Hathaway will have charge of three sections of Spanish A. Just how the other work can be arranged I do not know.

Other teachers are needed, probably an assistant professor of French, and an instructor in Spanish if Assistant Professor Hathaway should give his full time to English as proposed.

PHILOSOPHY AND PSYCHOLOGY.

In Philosophy I (General Psychology) 66 students were enrolled in 1921-22. This class should be subdivided. The professor too would like to give some more of his advanced courses for which there is a demand. He sugggests the appointment of an assistant professor of Psychology.

He asks for a student assistant and $200 a year for laboratory equipment.

PHYSICS.

The work in Physics is an essential part of the college of Arts and Cciences but since the head of the deaprtment is also dean of the college of Engineering, it seems most convenient to let him make the report on Physics with his report on the college of Engineering.

BUDGET AS REQUIRED FOR THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES FOR THE BIENNIUM BEGINNING JULY 1, 1923, AND ENDING JUNE 30, 1925.

	Amt. Available July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923.	Amt. Required July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924.	Amt. Required July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925.	Total for Biennium.
I. GENERAL.				
Salaries:				
Dean	$ 200.00	$ 200.00	$ 200.00	$ 400.00
Assistant in Office	....	200.00	200.00	400.00
Current Expenses:				
Office Supplies, Stationery, etc., for dean and faculty	....	200.00	200.00	400.00
II. ANCIENT LANGUAGES.				
Salaries:				
Professor	3,400.00	3,400.00	3,400.00	6,800.00
Instructor	....	1,800.00	1,900.00	3,700.00
III. BIOLOGY AND GEOLOGY.				
Salaries:				
Head Professor	3,100.00	3,200.00	3,200.00	6,500.00
Professor	2,700.00	3,000.00	3,100.00	6,100.00
Instructor	....	1,800.00	1,900.00	3,700.00
4 Student Assistants	250.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00
Current Expenses	100.00	175.00	175.00	350.00
Permanent Improvements	900.00	1,350.00	1,350.00	2,700.00
IV. CHEMISTRY.				
Salaries:				
Head Professor	3,400.00	3,400.00	3,400.00	6,800.00
Assistant Professor	2,200.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00
Curator	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	2,400.00
3 Teaching Fellows	....	1,500.00	1,500.00	3,000.00
2 Student Assistants	500.00	210.00	210.00	420.00
Current Expenses	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00
Permanent Improvements	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00

V. ECONOMICS & SOCIOLOGY.				
Salaries:				
Professor	3,400.00	3,400.00	3,400.00	6,800.00
Professor of Accounting	....	3,000.00	3,100.00	6,100.00
Professor of Business Organization and Management	....	....	3,000.00	3,000.00
1 Student Assistant	....	300.00	300.00	600.00
Permanent Improvements	....	25.00	....	25.00
VI. ENGLISH.				
Salaries:				
Head Professor	3,400.00	3,400.00	3,400.00	6,800.00
Professor	2,700.00	3,000.00	3,100.00	6,100.00
Assistant Professor	1,350.00 (Half time)	2,600.00 (Full time)	2,700.00	5,300.00
Assistant Professor	....	2,500.00	2,600.00	5,100.00
Instructor	....	1,800.00	1,900.00	3,700.00
VII. HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.				
Salaries:				
Professor	3,400.00	3,400.00	3,400.00	6,800.00
Instructor	....	1,800.00	1,900.00	3,700.00
VIII. MATHEMATICS.				
Salaries:				
Professor	3,400.00	3,400.00	3,400.00	6,800.00
Assistant Professor	....	2,500.00	2,600.00	5,100.00
Instructor	1,800.00	1,800.00	1,900.00	3,700.00
IX. MODERN LANGUAGES.				
Salaries:				
Professor	3,400.00	3,400.00	3,400.00	6,800.00
Assistant Professor of French	....	2,500.00	2,600.00	5,100.00
Instructor in Spanish	1,350.00 (Half time)	1,800.00 (Full time)	1,900.00	3,700.00
X. PSYCHOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY.				
Salaries:				
Professor	3,100.00	3,200.00	3,300.00	6,500.00
Student Assistant	200.00	250.00	250.00	500.00
Permanent Improvement	....	200.00	200.00	400.00

XI. Traveling and Incidental Expenses for Each of These 9 Departments, $100	....	900.00	900.00	1,800.00
Total	....	....	....	$155,095.00

Respectfully submitted,
JAMES M. ANDERSON, Dean,
College of Arts and Sciences.

DEAN'S BIENNIAL REPORT, COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

Dr. A. A. Murphree, President.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit the following report upon the work and status of the College of Agriculture of the University of Florida for the biennium ending June 30, 1922, together with budgets setting forth the necessary and minimum needs of the College, in all its division, for the biennial period beginning July 1, 1923.

Respectfully,
WILMON NEWELL, Dean.

The College of Agriculture is divided into three divisions: The Agricultural College or Instructional Division, in which instruction is given to resident students, (2) the Experiment Station, which is devoted entirely to research work in agriculture and (3) the Agricultural Extension Division, which is devoted to the extension of agricultural knowledge to those citizens of the State who are unable to attend the College, through extension schools, correspondence, publications and through the county and home demonstration agents. Owing to the distinct character of the work performed by these divisions they are here treated of under separate headings.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

(Instructional Division)

The work of this Division has progressed very satisfactorily during the past two years and during this time the attendance has increased from 195 to 274, or 40 per cent. The increased funds made available by action of the last Legislature made it possible to add an assistant professor of horticulture to the teaching staff, as well as to add equipment and supplies, in the different departments, sufficient to meet the most urgent and immediate needs.

The increased attendance, the progress of agricultural science and the rapid development of Florida agriculture all call for additional increases in teaching forces and working material in order for the College to keep pace with the increasing demands made upon it.

We are now offering courses which fit men for farming, fruit growing, animal husbandry, agricultural chemistry and teaching—as they may elect; but we are not offering sufficient courses in botany, plant pathology and entomology to train young men for positions with our own State Plant Board, Experiment Station and county agent work. There are opportunities for many such workers in Florida, as well as elsewhere, and our own institutions should not be compelled to recruit their forces from outside the State. By providing assistant professors of plant pathology and entomology in the Department of Biology and making readjustments in the work of the present professors such courses can be offered as will prepare graduates for entering these important lines of work.

In the Department of Agronomy and Agricultural Engineering the present assistant professor has served long enough and sufficiently proven his worth to merit being raised to the rank of Professor of Agricultural Engineering. He should be relieved of teaching classes in agronomy and be given an assistant with the rank of Instructor; this, in order that a much-needed course in forage shop and woodworking can be given and the large classes divided into smaller sections, in field and laboratory practice, for more efficient work.

The work in Agricultural Journalism has developed rapidly under the leadership of the present assistant professor, with steadily increasing attendance and interest.

The increased importance of poultry raising, as well as the increased interest and attendance, makes it imperative that the Professor of Poultry Husbandry be employed for the full school year instead of for one-half the year as at present.

The importance of agricultural chemistry to many growing industries of the State, such as fertilizer and sugar manufacturing, necessitates increased facilities for teaching this subject and the recommendation of the Department of Chemistry that a full professor in this subject be employed is hereby fully concurred in.

The progress and needs of the several departments are set forth below.

I—General.

Under this heading are included such items as are not directly chargeable to any particular instructional department. The Agricultural College has 225 acres of land, part of which is devoted to the raising of crops and live stock in connection with practical instruction given the students; also a number of frame barns, sheds and an irrigating plant used for the same purpose. As the resources of the College in past years have not permitted of the proper up-keep of this property, maintenance expense is now relatively heavy owing to the age of the buildings, fences, etc. Unless the buildings, fences and roads of the College are kept in presentable shape the institution can hardly fulfill its mission in encouraging young men to follow agriculture as a vocation; neither can the public at large have that respect for the institution which the quality of its work deserves.

There is an insistent demand that the work of the College be placed before the people of the State through exhibits made at State and county fairs. Aside from affording the public information as to what service the College can render, such exhibits have a direct educational value and provision should be made for a reasonable number of these exhibits.

II—Agronomy and Agricultural Engineering.

This Department has gone forward during the past biennium and has been able to meet the needs of the students in many subjects but because of insufficient instructors it has been unable to meet all the needs. We give herewith the subjects taught and those which should be added at once if the College is to stay in the vanguard of progress.

Soils. All students of college grades are required to take the course in soil study. Three courses are offered, one of which is for one and two-year men. There were 94 students enrolled in these courses during 1920-'21 and 126 in 1921-'22. One instructor can hardly do justice to more than 15 men in the laboratory at one time. The laboratory is adequate but the equipment is not and the present instructional force cannot make the best use of what we have. At least one or two other caurses in soils should be offered for advanced students and one full-time instructor could well be employed in the subjects of soils alone.

Field and Forage Crops. Three courses of one-half year each are given in these subjects and during the past year 127 men were taught. The work was fairly efficient but there is a strong demand for courses in sugar-cane and pasture grass production and these we are not able to offer with present equipment and teaching force.

Fertilizers. Two courses are offered in fertilizers, one of which is for our one- and two-year men. Fifty-one students were registered in these courses during the past year. This work is efficient but an advanced course is also essential.

Farm Management. Three courses are offered in this subject, one for one- and two-year men, with an enrollment of 52 for the year just closed. This is one of the most important subjects in the College since it attempts to organize the four years of work, in the various subjects taught, into a well-rounded whole. It is applied to the farm as a unit, making this unit the most efficient and economical producer possible. There is a demand for an advanced course as well as for a course in farm bookkeeping. This subpect requires considerable individual attention, on the part of the instructor, to each student in the study of farm layouts, accounts, etc.

The work started the past year in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in which a survey of the business and organization of more than 200 Florida truck an citrus farms was made and the most important factors affecting their financial returns tabulated, should be continued and enlarged. These surveys enable our students to get a definite idea of the work required and the returns to be expected from various types of farming and are of immense value to farmers and prospective farmers. Farm management stresses production and profits per man rather than production and profits per acre.

Marketing. We have been unable to offer any course in marketing, yet this has become one of the most important subjects confronting the American farmer and we cannot afford to longer neglect this all-important subject. Instruction in marketing cannot be given unless we either drop subjects already being taught or have additional instructors.

Rural Law. One half-year course is offered in this subject, which is optional for juniors and seniors. Eighteen men took this course the past year.

Agricultural Engineering. This section has been able to offer courses along three general lines during the past biennium, viz., Farm Machinery and Motors, Drainage and Irrigation and Farm Buildings. In these three lines of work we have had a total enrollment of 160 students. With one man devoting half time to Agricultural Engineering subjects we are failing to meet the demands of our rapidly developing State. In addition to the above courses we should have courses in woodwork and forge work and an additional course in irrigation; none of which we are able to give under present conditions. In the past we have depended upon manufacturers for the loan of agricultural machinery for our class work. Most of this machinery was removed during the war period and some of the manufacturers have refused further loans; consequently we have to use the machinery on the college farm, which is inadequate for our large classes in machinery. In order to secure the best results not over 15 students should be handled in the laboratory at one time. The registration in this course last year was 98, which made it necessary to have more than 30 students in each laboratory section.

In our farm motors laboratory we own only two gasoline engines and with such limited equipment we failed to give the 36 students in this course last year as much practical work as they should have received.

The importance of agricultural engineering in Florida is sufficient to justify the expenditure of more money in equipment and a full time professor should be provided for this work.

III—Animal Husbandry and Dairying.

The College work in Animal Husbandry and Dairying has proceeded in a fairly satisfactory way during the past two years with a good record, we believe, in the use of the facilities and funds at our disposal. The continued large number of students enrolled in classes has been very gratifying and the effort has been made to give all students in the department the proper vision regarding the live stock industry in Florida and its relation to agricultural progress and other industries of the State. In this work we have had the very efficient help of the Professor of veterinary Science, Dr. A. L. Shealy, who has handled two large classes in animal feding and swine production each year. Should the veterinary research work now contemplated be provided for, requiring all of Dr. Shealy's time in veterinary science, an additional instructor should be secured to take the classes which he has been teaching, as well as certain additional classes that need to be provided for.

Students in the advanced stock-judging classes have recently been quite successful in contest work at state and county fairs, securing valuable experience and, in many cases, sufficient prize money to cover their expenses on such trips. At the State Fair at Jacksonville in November, 1921, a large number of agricultural students were able to see and work with a splendid exhibit of cattle and hogs, as well as to benefit from the general exhibit of the University. A team of three advanced students, accompanied by their professor as coach, was sent to the Southeastern Fair at Atlanta, Ga., to compete in stock-judging with teams form other southern agricultural colleges. This team made a fine record, winning second place as a team and the members winning a large share of the individual prizes. Funds for the Atlanta trip were secured through contributions by interested professors, by members of the team, and from the student budget fuund of the University. It is hoped such trips can be repeated each year and made use of to reward industrious and efficient students.

The breeding herds of the College and Experiment Station farms, available for instructional purposes, have increased slightly during the biennium by exchanges and the raising of some animals. We were not able to make any important new purchases as funds for this purpose were not available. The work would be greatly strengthened by an appropriation of $10,000 to $15,000 for the immediate purchase of better live stock or a continuing allowance of $2,000 to $3,000 per year for this purpose. Teachers and students are making the best use possible, under the circumstances, of the herds of private breeders in Alachua and adjoining counties.

The prospects look bright for the establishment of a small creamery and ice cream factory in Gainesville, in the vicinity of the College, so that practice can be secured in such work by advanced students. The aid now being given to dairy work by the Extension Dairyman will assist in developing community work and enlarging the demand for our trained graduates.

The work of supervising dairy cows on advanced register tests of different breeds has continued, the number steadily increasing, making a better showing each year for our Florida cows. We have 50 to 60 cows on test most of the time and charts and reports have been issued twice a year to those interested.

Our class-room and laboratory equipment is depreciating and is already meager for the large classes now coming to the College. We would appreciate an opportunity to serve these men better by having new and modern furniture, class-room supplies and suitable apparatus for the several divisions of the work.

IV—Poultry Husbandry.

The poultry department has been able to do good work the past year with added buildings and stock. Three new breeds have been added, an incubator and brooder house erected and a small house provided for section work of the various college classes. Added yards and houses for demonstration work, a new brooder house for practice work of the students and additional equipment are neded. People from all over the State visit this plant. It is used weekly by hundreds of college students and to meet present demands should be enlarged.

Because of lack of funds, instruction in poultry work at the College has been given for only one-half of each year. The work demands a plant that can be made full use of for twelve months, not only in demonstration work, but in teaching. The professor of poultry husbandry should give all his time to this work and a student assistant should be provided.

V—Veterinary Science.

The courses in the Department of Veterinary Science have been improved and better systemized during the past biennium and added interest has been shown by the students in the work given.

The addition of a small operating room, made possible by funds appropriated by the last Legislature, enables the department to give the students a practical course in animal diseases. This addition has also helped the stock owners of the State, as patients are admitted for treatment of various non-contagious diseased conditions. A clinic is held every Friday afternoon, to which the farmers living within reach of the University may bring their sick animals for free treatment.

All students electing animal husbandry as their major subject are required to take a course in veterinary anatomy and physiology. Many students other than those specializing in animal husbandry also elect this course. The student is required to do a certain amount of dissecting of muscles and study the internal organs of preserved specimens. In order to give this course in a more satisfactory manner, a small dissecting room should be provided.

No research work in connection with animal diseases has been done by the University of Florida for several years. In order to keep pace with other institutions and in order that our students may be made familiar with the livestock troubles peculiar to Florida, the Experiment Station should take up such investigations as promptly as the necessary funds therefor can be provided. This matter is further discusssed, on a subsequent page, in connection with our report on the work of the Experiment Station.

VI—Horticulture.

Due to the enlargement of this Department by the addition of one man to the teaching staff, it has been possible to place the work more in keeping with the needs of the State. As citrus growing is the major industry of the State it has received the greater portion of attention, three courses having been given with an enrollment of 34, 46 and 58, respectively, during the past year. It is hoped that it will be possible for one man to give entire time to this work as it is desirable to add courses in spraying and special grove problems.

More attention is being given to deciduous and sub-tropical fruits, the former half-year course being divided and extended to a full-year course, with special attention being given to such important fruits as avocados, mangoes, grapes, pears, plums, peaches and persimmons. The large enrollment in this course shows the growing interest in these fruits throughout the State.

The fundamental courses in trucking and plant propagation have had an enrollment of 100 and 97 students, respectively.

The most recent horticultural industry in the State, the growing of cut flowers and ornamentals, has received some consideration but the lack of proper greenhouse facilities makes it impossible to properly train the men for whom there is a growing demand throughout the State. With Florida's unique climate and location, her horticulturists should be trained within her own borders in order that her wonderful opportunities may be developed to their fullest extent. Although the lath house has been enlarged, it cannot take the place of a properly equipped greenhouse for work in floriculture and plant propagation. It is impossible for students to become familiar with the culture and habit of many ornamentals without greenhouse facilities to protect such plants from frost injury.

The nursery has been enlarged and extended sufficiently for present needs and proper irrigating facilities will be installed, from funds already provided, to give insurance against adverse weather conditions.

The staff should be increased by the addition of an instructor and a foreman employed to care for the buildings and grounds of the department. In order for horticultural instruction to be given to the best advantage, it must largely be in the field and laboratory and a sufficient number of student assistants should be provided for to aid in the handling of working materials. This largely increases the efficiency of instruction. A logical and wise expansion of this department is necessary if it is to properly function in the development of the horticultural interests of the State:

DETAIL BUDGET OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.
(Instructional Division)

	Amt Available July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923.	Amt. Required July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924.	Amt. Required July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925.	Total for the Biennium.
I. GENERAL.				
Salaries:				
Dean	$ 200	$ 200	$ 200	$ 400
Assistant Dean	100	100	100	200
Professor, Agricultural Chemistry	....	3,000	3,100	6,100
Asst. Professor, Plant Pathogy	....	2,500	2,500	5,000
Assistant Professor, Entomology	....	2,500	2,500	5,000
Asst. Professor, Agricultural Journalism (Part time)	200	200	200	400
Secretary and Stenographer for Dept. Heads	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400
Farm Foreman (one-half time)	900	1,000	1,000	2,000
Current Expenses:				
Printing and Publishing	....	500	500	1,000
Exhibits at Fairs	....	500	500	1,000
Office Supplies	400	400	400	800
Labor on Farm	1,200	1,350	1,350	2,700
Seeds and Fertilizers	600	600	600	1,200
Tools and Implements	100	250	250	500
Tractors and Attachments	....	600	600	1,200
Permanent Improvements:				
Completing and furnishing 3rd floor of Agricultural Building	....	3,000	....	3,000
Repairing and painting farm buildings	....	750	750	1,500
Repair of fences	200	200	200	400
II. AGRONOMY AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING.				
Salaries:				
Professor of Agronomy	3,400	3,400	3,400	6,800

Prof. of Agricultural Engineering..	2,700	3,000	3,000	6,000
Asst. Prof., Soils Graduate Student Asst. (one-half time)	600	600	600	1,200
Student Asst., Field Crops	....	200	200	400
Student Asst., Agricultural Engineering	....	200	200	400
Instructor, Farm Management	....	1,800	1,800	3,600
Instructor, Agricultural Engineering (Forge and Wood Shops)	....	1,800	1,800	3,600
Current Expenses:				
Traveling Expenses and Publishing, Farm Management	200	1,500	1,500	3,000
Traveling Expenses, 2 Professors..	150	250	250	500
Permanent Improvements:				
Apparatus, Soils Laboratory	500	500	500	1,000
Seed Collections, Farm Crops	....	250	250	500
Farm Management Records, for Instruction	....	250	250	500
Motors and Farm Machinery	400	1,500	1,500	3,000
Forge and Woodshop Equipment...	....	800	400	1,200
Drainage and Irrigation Equipment.	....	500	500	1,000
III. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING.				
Salaries:				
Prof. of Animal Industry	3,400	3,400	3,400	6,800
Instructor	....	1,800	1,800	3,600
Herdsman	....	1,000	1,000	2,000
Student Assistant	200	200	200	400
Current Expenses:				
Filing Cases and Display Frames..	....	300	300	600
Glassware and Chemicals	250	250	250	500
Dairy Apparatus and Equipment ..	300	300	300	600
Clearing and Fencing Pastures	....	400	400	800
Labor for Growing Feed Crops	600	600	600	1,200
Feeds for Work Animals and Hogs..	600	600	600	1,200
Traveling Expenses (truck hire for classes)	....	300	300	600
Permanent Improvements:				
Team of Draft Horses	....	800	....	800
Breeding Swine	300	200	400	600
Breeding Sheep	200	100	300	400

IV. POULTRY HUSBANDRY.				
Salaries:				
Prof. of Poultry Husbandry	1,700	*3,400	3,400	6,800
Student Assistant	....	200	200	400
Current Epenses:				
Feeds	450	750	750	1,500
Labor	300	750	750	1,500
Traveling Expenses	....	200	200	400
Permanent Improvements:				
Houses, Yards and Runs	800	1,000	1,000	2,000
Breeding Stock and Laying Contests	300	1,000	2,000	3,000
V. VETERINARY SCIENCE.				
Salaries:				
Prof. of Veterinary Science	3,400	3,400	3,400	6,800
Student Assistant	200	200	200	400
Current Expenses:				
Equipment for Class Work	500	500	500	1,000
Permanent Improvements:				
Dissecting Room	....	1,600	....	1,600
VI. HORTICULTURE.				
Salaries:				
Prof. of Horticulture	3,400	3,400	3,400	6,800
Asst. Prof of Horticulture	2,400	**2,700	2,700	5,400
Instructor in Horticulture	....	1,800	1,800	3,600
Foreman, Horticultural Grounds ...	....	1,500	1,500	3,000
Two Student Assistants at $200....	200	400	400	800
Current Expenses:				
Labor, Orchard and Truck Gardens	....	900	900	1,800
Equipment: Supplies, Fertilizer, Seeds, Plants, Etc.	900	1,100	1,100	2,200
Traveling Expenses	200	300	300	600
Permanent Improvements:				
Greenhouse	....	2,000	....	2,000
Extension of Irrigation and Drainage Systems	....	....	500	500
Totals	$ 33,650	$ 75,250	$ 69,450	$144,700
Items provided in last appropriation, not included above	3,400	....	....	....

Total annual amount available, past biennium	37,050	....	....	....
***Less Government Funds	16,000	16,000	16,000	32,000
Appropriation required from State sources	$ 21,050	$ 59,250	$ 53,450	$112,700

*Teaching one-half year at present; should teach full year; no change in salary rate.

**With raise in rank from assistant professor to "associate professor."

***That part of Morrill and Nelson Funds available for teaching agricultural subjects.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

(Research Division)

The Experiment Station is that division of the College of Agriculture which is devoted exclusively to research in connection with Florida agricultural problems. Its function is to supply the teaching division with new and up-to-date material for instruction and to supply the information necessary to enable the county agents of the state to keep agricultural methods and progress in their counties up to the highest state of efficiency. Through Acts of Congress, each state agricultural experiment station in the United States receives annually two funds of $15,000 each known, respectively, as the Adams Fund and Hatch Fund. The former must be used exclusively for technical scientific investigations and the latter for research work on problems intimately related to the agricultural practice of the several states. The expenditures from both these funds are under the supervision of the Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and can be made only on such experimental projects as are approved by the Office of Experiment Stations. These federal funds are not appropriated by Congress for the purpose of establishing or maintaining the state experiment stations: they are only to supplement state funds and it is therefore incumbent upon the state to provide lands, buildings, equipment, operating expenses and, in addition, an amount of money for actual research work equal to or exceeding the federal funds mentioned.

The reduction of the state appropriation for the Station to $5,000 per annum, by the 1919 legislature, brought very unfortunate consequences. A severe curtailment of staff and operating expenses was inevitable. Inability of the Station to compete with other institutions in retaining the services of experienced workers, coupled with unsatisfactory working conditions and inadequate equipment, resulted in the resignation of many of the Station employees, including those holding the position of Secretary, Plant Physiologist, Chemist, Plant Pathologist, Associate Plant Pathologist and, finally, of the Director, Dr. P. H. Rolfs.

The action of the 1921 Legislature in providing a state appropriation of $30,000.00 per annum for the Station has materially relieved the unfortunate conditions which prevailed during 1919-'21. Sufficient attention has been given the Station property to at least prevent further deterioration, most of the vacancies have been filled with competent men, a reasonable amount of assistance has been provided for the departmental heads, needed equipment has been added, important research projects have again been gotten under way and new projects added and a spirit of confidence and enthusiasm pervades the station organization.

Despite this marked improvement during the past year, it is nevertheless true that the Experiment Station is not yet functioning as it should. Although more than 50 lines of experimental work are under way at the present time, there remain many large and vital problems which are crying for solution but upon which the Station cannot even commence work with present resources. Chief among these may be mentioned problems connected with the horticultural industries of the state, forestry problems, live stock diseases, needed soil surveys, cotton investigations and control of the boll weevil and pecan and sugar cane investigations.

The establishment of a branch station for citrus investigations by the Legislature of 1907, and of branch stations for tobacco investigations and the study of Everglades problems, by the Legislature of 1921, makes it possible for the Experiment Station to greatly enlarge its field of activities. These branch stations are regarded as part and parcel of the experiment station system of the state and it is the policy to closely co-ordinate the activities of all of them in the interest of economy. They are treated of, in the present report, following the discussion of the various sections or lines of work of the main station.

In the following sections we present briefly a report upon the work of each department and, following these discussions, a statement of the annual needs of the Station during the approaching biennium. The estimates given are based upon careful study of the most pressing needs of the various agricultural industries of the state but have, at the same time, been reduced to the lowest possible figures consistent with efficiency and profitable returns. For a more detailed account of the work of the Station the reader is respectfully referred to the bulletins of the Station and to the Annual Reports of the Experiment Station for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1921, and June 30, 1922.

I—General.

As a matter of economy in management there are certain general expenses of the Station which are not charged to the various research department and which are, accordingly, treated under this head. They include the salaries of Director, Secretary and most of the stenographers, fuel, postage, printing, etc.

The many demands upon the Station for information, the expansion of research activities and the establishment of three branch experiment stations, the work of all of which the Director must supervise, makes it highly desirable that an assistant be provided for the latter official. The present Vice Director is also head of the Animal Industry and Dairying Department and cannot render any considerable amount of assistance in the administrative work without, at the same time, permitting the research work of his department to suffer. The duties of the Secretary, in handling requisitions, accounts and records has now increased to the point where they require all of her time, the correspondence with citizens of the state has steadily increased and additional stenographic help is imperative.

The results of experiments already under way are rapidly accumulating and for their proper publication a considerable amount of photographic work and illustrating is necessary. There is already sufficient of this work to justify the employment of a photographer and illustrator and it will be more economical to have this work handled by a person trained in this work than to distribute it among the various employees of the Station, as is the practice at present.

The amount of general repair work, construction of apparatus, maintenance of plumbing and laboratory equipment, repair of farm machinery, out-buildings, etc., has now reached the point where such work requires the equivalent of one man's time. It will be more economical to employ a repair man on salary than to employ various artisans and workmen from time to time, as is done at present, and we recommend that provision be made for the services of such a workman.

The problem of meeting the demands for bulletins on agricultural subjects has become acute. Not only is every citizen of the state entitled to literature upon any agricultural subject, but under the Smith-Hughes Act of Congress it is made incumbent upon the Station to supply all agricultural literature necessary for students taking agricultural courses in the Smith-Hughes schools of the state. At present there are 25 of these agricultural high schools in the state and more are being provided for. During the past four years, in spite of the most earnest efforts at economical use of our bulletins, the distribution has been far in excess of the number printed. Of 164 bulletins published by the Station to date, 129 are now out of print. If the Station is to properly fulfill its function along this line a considerable amount of money must be immediately devoted to the reprinting of bulletins as well as to printing those containing new matter of importance.

It has been deemed best, during the past three years, to devote just as much of the Station's resources as possible to the work of investigation. The expenditures on buildings, roads, and fences have therefore been limited to such as were absolutely necessary to prevent further deterioration or damage to property. However, the woodwork of the

Station building must now be painted if the state is to be saved the expense, within a comparatively short time, of replacing doors, window-casings, etc. The lack of screens on the windows of the Station building results in much annoyance to the workers from flies, mosquitoes, and other pests. In the opinion of the Director the cost of screening the building would be much more than compensated for by the increased efficiency and greater amount of work which would be accomplished in the offices and laboratories as a result of freedom from these annoyances.

The question of salaries for scientific men employed by the Station is a matter deserving of serious consideration. A well-paid, competent investigator is a much better investment for the state than is a poorly paid one of mediocre ability. The efficiency of the workers obtainable is almost in direct proportion to the salary offered. Members of the Station staff, rendering service from 11 to 12 months a year, are at present receiving annual salaries very much below those received by men of corresponding ability and responsibility who serve from 9 to 10 month per annum on the teaching forces of the University and State College for Women. This discrepancy is so manifest and unfair that it should not longer go uncorrected.

The Station has about 400 acres of land at Gainesville, most of which is still uncleared. With the present rapid expansion of the Station work some of this land will have to be cleared. Reference to this is made, in paragraphs following, in connection with the specific purposes for which the additional land is needed.

II—Mailing Department.

This department is equipped with addressograph, multigraph, stencil cutter and other equipment necessary for expeditiously addressing envelopes, mailing bulletins and printing circular letters, forms, etc., all of which is done at a very marked saving as compared to commercial rates. Part of the salary of the Mailing Clerk is defrayed by the Agricultural Extension Division. The expenses incurred in this department consist of operating supplies, such as stencils, type, ink, ribbons, etc., and extra labor from time to time in mailing extra large editions.

III—Animal Industry and Dairying.

As live stock production is the basis of successful farm practice, so is research work with cattle and hogs one of the most important lines in which the Station is engaged. The work during the past biennium has included feeding experiments with dairy cows and swine and a continuation of the soft pork investigations. The feeding experiments with dairy cows have included the testing of fish meal and velvet bean meal, as well as comparisons of other rations.

There is a widespread interest in dairying throughout the state and an insistent demand that the Station do more work along this line. With the eradication of the cattle tick Florida will undoubtedly become a dairy state of importance. Many problems will confront the dairymen at that time and the Station should be preparing now to meet their demands by broadening the scope of its work in dairying.

It is generally admitted that Florida pork is being penalized to the extent of about two million dollars a year on account of its low melting point due, presumably, to the use of peanuts and other feeds thought to produce soft pork. The investigations by this department have shed much light on this question and have, among other things, made possible the recommendation of feeding methods to the farmers which to a large extent eliminate this difficulty. This work is being steadily continued but has now reached the point where the investigation cannot be carried to its logical conclusion without somewhat more elaborate facilities. Among other things, sheds and cement feeding floors are needed at once.

The fields on the Station farm are used both for producing feed for the live stock and for such experiments in field practice as circumstances permit. During the past year there have been 60 head of cattle, 50 hogs and 5 mules on the Station farm and for these the farm has produced all hay, silage and pasture required. The acreage of cleared land is limited and is, furthermore, land of very poor quality so that considerable feed must be purchased in connection with the dairy and experimetal work. All milk from the Jersey herd is sold to the University at a reasonable figure for use by students boarding in the Mess Hall. All surplus animals are sold at the best prices obtainable. Sales during the past year have aggregated about $4,000 and income to this amount is included in the prospective resources for the coming year, being deducted, on a subsequent page, from the total estimated amounts required for operation of the Station.

The purchase of additional stock at this time is a necessity. Some of the mules now in use were bought in 1908 and some in 1910. In order to maintain the dairy herd in good condition for experimental work it is necessary to introduce new blood from time to time. Only one Jersey bull has been purchased during the last 15 years. The present dairy herd is made up almost entirely of Jerseys and while they are mostly of very fine quality, animals of other dairy breeds are very necessary for the experimental work.

The dairy barn, built several years ago, has never been completed. It should be ceiled and provided with ventilators and screens. The building also requires repainting to avoid depreciation. The fences of the Station farm were built 16 years ago. During recent years it has required constant "patching' to keep them in serviceable shape and in their present condition they cannot be regarded as a credit to a state institution. The same may be said of roadways, headlands, etc., on the farm property.

IV—Grass and Forage Crop Investigations.

This work is being conducted in close cooperation with the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and through the generous assistance of the Department it has been possible to bring together in our grass plats at the Experiment Station a very large and fine collection of grasses and forage plants from nearly all parts of the world. It is doubtful if any institution in the United States has growing and under observation as large a variety of grasses. Study of these various grasses and forage plants has been prosecuted vigorously during the past biennium, the tests being confined to small plats. Many of the grasses are very promising for Florida pasturage, range and hay purposes but before they can be recommended it is necessary to try them out upon a larger scale under actual field conditions and under pasture. For this purpose additional land is needed and it must be cleared. Additional help is also neded as well as additional equipment, particularly a team of mules and tillage implements.

Excellent progress has been made in the improvement of peanuts, notably in increasing their oil content. Continuation of this work and its enlargement are necessary in order to "fix" these desirable strains.

In addition to the above, the following lines of work are under way in this department: testing bush velvet beans, mung beans, soy beans and cowpeas as hay; testing Napier grass for grazing; testing the varieties of saccharine sorghums; testing varieties of grain sorghums; peanut fertilizer tests; Merker grass improvement; pasture and lawn grass tests; testing Kudzu as a hay and pasture plant; variety tests of millets and experiments with winter grazing crops.

The work of this Department should be enlarged as soon as possible to include the study of range improvement and variety and fertilizer tests and breeding work with corn, small grains and rice.

V—Chemistry.

The work of this Department includes studies of soil fertility, the relation of fertilizer materials to certain physiological conditions of plants, such as "die-back' of citrus trees, and field tests with fertilizers for sugar cane, pecans and citrus trees. The Department also cooperates with the Department of Animal Industry in the chemical work necessary in connection with the dairy and soft pork investigations.

During the past biennium fertilizer experiments with Irish potatoes have been made and the results published in Bulletin 158. Soil tank experiments with citrus trees, which were commenced in 1910, were also completed and the results published in Bulletin 154.

Owing to the great variety of soils occuring in Florida and the large sums expended for fertilizers by our farmers, investigation of the plant food requirements of various crops and of the fertilizers which can be used to best advantage on the various soils is of the greatest importance.

The growing importance of the sugar industry in Florida really makes it advisable for the Station to employ a specialist in sugar cane investigations but for reasons of economy we are limiting our recommendations to a sufficient amount to permit the chemist to continue and slightly enlarge his fertilizer experiments with sugar cane. These have to do not only with the increase of tonnage but also incdude studies to determine the effect of different fertilizers on the sugar content of the cane.

Cooperative fertilizer experiments with pecans are being carried on by the Chemist with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Department of Agriculture bearing fully 50 per cent of the expense incurred. The continuation of this work should be provided for, together with some enlargement. The opportunity also presents itself for cooperative pecan experiments along other lines, to the great advantage of Florida pecan growers, and recommendation to this effect are included under "Horticulture."

VI—Soil Survey.

Soil surveys, from which are compiled maps showing the types of soils and their distribution, are of the utmost value in connection with the proper use of fertilizers, adaptability of varieties and suitability of soils to various crops. The Station is constantly in receipt of requests for such maps, not only from Florida citizens but from prospective investors, yet is totally unable to comply with these requests.

In past years the Burea of Soils, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has made soil surveys of certain areas and counties in Florida, the total area thus surveyed and mapped being approximately 10,000 square miles. The maps of these areas, published by the Bureau, are practically all out of print. We are assured that the Bureau of Soils stands ready to renew its soil survey work in Florida but will not do so without cooperation from the State of Florida upon an approximate "50-50" basis of expenditure.

Inasmuch as this work would be of great value to all the agricultural industries of the state, the opportunity of getting it done at a cost to the state of only about 50 per cent of the total cost should not be ignored. The area in the state still unsurveyed is approximately 42,000 square miles. The cost of making the survey is estimated at $6.00 per square mile, or a total of about $254,418.00, of which the state would expend one-half or about $127,209.00. By providing approximately $6,000.00 per annum from state sources the survey could be completed in from 10 to 12 years in cooperation with the Bureau of Soils and it is recommended that this amount be provided.

VII—Plant Pathogy.

The Florida Experiment Station has long had an enviable reputation for the work done by its plant pathologists. The cause of many of the common diseases of citrus fruits and means for their control were discovered by former Director Rolfs. The results obtained by the Station workers along this line have saved the fruit and truck growers of the state many thousands of dollars annually.

The plant pathologist, during the past biennium, has devoted much of his time to an intensive study of the diseases of citrus known as melanose and stem-end rot. Other citrus diseases have received attention, as have also diseases of pineapple and tobacco. Large numbers of plant disease specimens are sent to the plant pathologist by growers, county agents and State Plant Board inspectors and considerable time must necessarily be expended in identifying these specimens and advising the senders as to control or preventive measures.

The appearance of a citrus canker outbreak, in Broward County in May, 1922, of exceptional virulence, the origin of which could not be determined, has made it advisable for the pathologist to undertake technical investigations of this disease and plans for this work in cooperation with the State Plant Board have been completed. It is important that the necessary facilities be provided for this investigation.

Under the climatic conditions existing in Florida, plant diseases are unusually numerous and often highly virulent. The crop losses caused by them are frequently very heavy. Not only do planters lose from 10 to as high as 90 per cent of their crops in the field, but additional heavy losses, especially to fruits and vegetables, occur while the products are enroute to market.

The trucking industry of the state experiences annually very heavy losses due to plant diseases and it is deemed imperative that the study of these diseases, which was discontinued in September, 1920, due to the lack of funds, re resumed without delay.

Many thousands of dollars worth of Florida-grown fruits and vegetables are lost in transit to markets each year through the work of several diseases. Much of this loss can be prevented as a result of a careful study of the storage and transportation conditions under which these troubles develop. It is felt that the expenditure of a few thousand dollars in the investigation of these diseases will yield handsome returns to the state.

VII—Entomology.

Insects, like plant diseases, take annual tolls from the Florida farmers amounting to many thousands of dollars. Damage to individual crops freqently ranges from 25 to 100 per cent. The work of the Station entomologists in the parst has resulted in satisfactory control measures for many of the common citrus insects, including the white fly, and in successful methods of avoiding damage to sweet potatoes, field crops, velvet beans and subtropical fruits. The entomologist receives many specimens and letters of inquiry from growers and others and to these considerable time is devoted in identifying the insects and advising proper measures for their repression. Notable among the results obtained in our entomological department have been the development of satisfactory methods of destroying the bean leaf-hopper and the elimination of nematode root-knot from seed beds and areas under intensive cultivation. Some of these lines of investigation should be continued, in order to still further perfect the methods of control already in use, altho there is need for taking up the investigation of many other insect pests. Every fruit and crop is subject to its particular enemies and while most of these should be under investigation we feel that the greatest progress can be made, consistent with economy, by restricting the entomological work to the lines of work on which estimates are hereinafter submitted.

IX—Horticulture.

Horticulture is the leading industry of Florida and a single horticultural product, citrus fruits, far exceeds in value any other crop of the state. In view of this fact, we cannot point with pride to the fact that the Experiment Station has no horticulturist on its staff. Investigations by the Station for the horticultural interests of the state have consisted mainly of studies of insects and diseases, some fertilizer experiments, plant physiology investigations by Prof. B. F. Floyd, former Plant Physiologist, who resigned November 15, 1919, and some minor experiments in the testing grounds at Gainesville. It is a lamentable fact that the Experiment Station has never had the opportunity to do its part in the upbuilding of the state's chief industry. There are, however, numerous horticultural problems still to be solved and the citizens and horticultural associations of the state are insisting that the Station undertake their investigations without further delay. It is important that a competent horticulturists be provided for.

The Experiment Station has at Gainesville most excellent testing grounds, embracing an area of about 44 acres, of which about 15 acres are already devoted to nurseries, orchards and ornamentals and to many rare and valuable plants and shrubs secured through the courtesy of the Office of Plant and Seed Introduction of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The plant material in these grounds is worth many thousands of dollars but, unfortunately, members of the student body, citizens of Alachua County and visitors seem to think that, as this is "public property," they are free to help themselves to all fruits, flowers, plants, etc. In spite of our most earnest efforts we are unable to stop this vandalism. The fence around the grounds is old and easily passed over or torn down and we have not the finances with which to hire the grounds guarded day and night. Many hundreds of dollars and much tedious work expended on experiments in these grounds have been for naught by reason of this thoughtless destruction and pilfering. In our opinion the remedy for this condition lies in constructing a "man-proof" fence around this tract of about 44 acres and in employing a guard—who could also act as a guide for visitors—during week-day working hours.

We are furthermore convinced that the value of the trees and plant material in these grounds at present fully justifies such an expenditure, to say nothing of the fact that this protection will make possible much-needed experiments with pecans, grapes, blueberries, pears, peaches, plums and other fruits. In such experiments determination of the quality of ripened fruits and the amounts of fruit produced are of first importance, yet no fruits of any kind succeed in ripening in these grounds while they are without adequate protection from pilferers.

The pecan industry of the state has already reached the point where the annual crop is worth about one and one-half million dollars. With adequate knowledge regarding the adaptability of varieties to different soil types, with improved methods of cultivation and fertilization and a better knoweldge of the insects and diseases attaching the pecan this production can be increased manyfold. Leading pecan growers insist that the Station begin such investigations, particularly as cooperative financial assistance therefore is available through the federal Department of Agriculture.

The Station has been greatly handicapped in attempting to answer many inquiries which have been received during the past two years. Some individuals are successfully producing grapes in the state. Others have failed. Practically nothing is known as to varieties, care, fertilizing and shipping of grapes under conditions existing in the state and these points should be investigated without further delay. It may be possible to develop a great grape industry in Florida. On the other hand, if there are reasons why this canot be done it is equally as important that they be ascertained in order that the useless investment of thousands of dollars may be avoided.

Practically the same thing may be said of the so-called "tree blueberry" culture. Much interest has already been manifested in the blueberry and some extensive plantings have been made. The facts concerning this fruit and its possibilities should be determined by an unbiased agency, such as the Experiment Station.

X—Cotton Investigation and Boll Weevil Control.

In past years cotton was the most valuable and reliable cash crop available to the farmer of North Florida. It is doubtful is any more valuable crop will ever be found for this region. The fact that the culture of cotton was sometimes abused, through its being grown to the exclusion of other crops, is not an adequate reason for encouraging its abandonment.

According to the U. S. Census, the cotton production of Florida declined from 65,056 bales in 1909 to 19,443 bales in 1919. This reduction was due almost entirely to the ravages of the boll weevil and it is a well-known fact that the successful culture of Sea Island cotton in Florida has been made well-nigh impossible by this same insect.

Intensive investigations made by the State Plant Board during the present year (1922) have resulted in a marked and striking improvement in methods of controlling the boll weevil, particularly in connection with short staple cotton. Present indications are that the grower of short staple cotton will be able with reasonable certainty to so fully control the weevil, at a cost of from $1.50 to $2.00 per acre, as to reduce the weevil damage to below ten per cent of the crop. The Plant Board, rather than the Experiment Station, has financed these investigations simply because the Station did not have the necessary funds. The work is, however, of such a nature as to come more properly within the field of activities of the Station than that of the Plant Board, particularly as the continuation of this work can efficiently and economically be combined with variety tests, fertilizer tests, plant breeding investigations, etc., for all of which there is urgent need by the cotton farmers. The testing of disease-resistant varieties of cotton should be commenced at once. The wilt disease, second in destructiveness only to the boll weevil, is widely disseminated through the fields of North Florida. Varieties immune to this disease already exist but are unkonwn to the majority of Florida farmers. Their adaptability to Florida soils should be determined by experiment. A few thousand dollars invested in this work at the present time will undoubtedly return hundreds of thousands of dollars to Florida farmers. As the transfer of the boll weevil investigations from the Plant Board to the Experiment Station is contemplated and as the Plant Board is at present expending about $6,000 per annum in this work, the amount recommended below ($21,290.00 per annum) would be an increase of $15,290.00 per annum over and above the amount now being expended from state appropriations for these purposes. In view of the developments mentioned above and the apparent opportunity to make short staple cotton again a dependable crop in northern Florida, this amount does not appear excessive.

XI—Diseases of Live Stock.

Farmers and live stock producers in Florida have a comparatively large number of diseases to contend with. Many of these diseases are little known and their causes have not been determined. Among these may be mentioned the so-called "salt sickness" of cattle, "leaches" in the case of horses and "kidney worms" in hogs. There are undoubtedly many other trobules, more or less obscure, due to parasites of various kinds. It has been estimated that the sorehead disease of poultry causes losses aggregating $100,000.00 a year in Florida. A vaccine has been developed to prevent this disease. Its value under Florida conditions should be investigated and provision made whereby the Station can supply the vaccine to poultry owners at the actual cost of its production. If the live stock industry is to develop rapidly the Experiment Station must investigate these diseases and begin finding remedial or preventive measures for them. By utilizing the services of the Professor of Veterinary Sciences in the Agricultural College to supervise the research work, investigations for the coming biennium can be inaugurated and conducted at a minimum of expense.

XII—Forestry Investigations.

Florida, in its original condition, was esssential a forest state and even today forest products constitute one of the most important sources of revenue. That the forests are being rapidly depleted and that little is being done to promote reforestation, is clearly recognized by all. That the remaining forests should be conserved and the reforestation is of the utmost importance are equally recognized. However, the mere production of timber in the future is not the most important consideration. On the contrary, the question of conservation is directly related to the future agricultural prosperity of the state. Nature, when she has her own way, builds up on the forest floor a vast store of decaying vegetation, leaves, etc., which supply humus when these soils are eventually placed under the plow. The fires which now annually run through the wooded lands of Florida are constantly destroying this vegetable material and when the forests lands are eventually cleared for agriculture many of them will be found practically dead and lifeless.

That there will shortly be an awakening to the seriousness of this condition there can be no doubt and it is likely that, within a few years, the state will enact legislation along the lines of forest conservation and improvement. It is doubtful, however, if sufficient data is now at hand upon which to base effective legislation. Many interests are affected by questions of forest conservation and reforestation, chief among them being the cattlemen, swine growers, lumbermen, turpentine operators and farmers; yet it is not at all improbable that, through investigational work, the interests of all can be reconciled. For example, it seems not improbable that a system of forest management can be devised which will permit of reforestation while at the same time actually improving the forest lands for grazing purposes. In view of the intimate relation of these problems to the future agricultural welfare of the state it is suggested that invesigation of these problems be taken up immediately by the Experiment Station, with the expectation of securing the data and information which will later be needed as the basis for practical legislation.

XIII—Library.

A comprehensive library upon scientific and agricultural subjects is an absolute necessity to a research institution such as the Experiment Station. As a matter of efficiency and economy an investigator, before undertaking the investigation of any problem whatever, should ascertain what has been done by others in the same field. Manifestly, even with a good library before him, he cannot secure this information unless the publications are systematically arranged on the shelves, catalogued and indexed. Owing to lack of finances in the past, additions to our library have had to consist for the most part of such government and state publications as were to be had free of charge. Nevertheless, there are 3,687 bound volumes in the library and 75 journals and periodicals are being received (mostly "complimentary")and, in addition, the bulletins of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the various state experiment stations. The amount of shelf room in the library is totally inadequate. There are several thousand volumes of semi-cientific and farm journals stored in the attic. In these are many articles of value referred to in standard bibliographies and for which professors, students and station workers make daily calls: yet they cannot be used because inaccessible for want of shelf room and proper arrangement. The library possesses practically no general reference works. Purchases should also be made of the missing numbers in the files of various scientific and agricultural publications. There are many thousands of valuable publications and bulletins on hand which should be bound in order to prevent their loss and deterioration. We can hardly expect the state to supply, at one time, sufficient funds to atone for the neglect of years; yet we feel that sufficient funds should be provided to make this literature available to instructors, student body and investigators.

Heretofore the Station funds have permitted of the employment of a librarian for half-time only. It has not been possible for him to properly care for the library, catalogue publications, prepare indices, keep track of loans, etc. His absence from the library for one-half of each day has also resulted in the loss of hundreds of dollars worth of publications, many of which cannot be replaced at any price. A full-time librarian and an assistant should be provided.

DETAIL BUDGET OF EXPERIMENT STATION.

(Research Division)

	Amt. Available July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923.	Amt. Required July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924.	Amt. Required July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925.	Total for the Biennium.
I. GENERAL.				
Salaries:				
Director	$ *2,200	$ 2,200	$ 2,200	$ 4,400
Secretary	600	700	700	1,400
Assistant to Director	....	3,000	3,000	6,000
Auditor	200	200	200	400
Assistant to Auditor	200	400	400	800
Stenographer, Director's Office	....	1,400	1,400	2,800
Stenographer, Chemistry, Horticulture and Sugar Cane Investigations	1,400	1,400	1,400	2,800
Stenographer, Animal Industry and Forage Crops	....	1,400	1,400	2,800
Stenographer and Bulletin Clerk	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
Editor, Agricultural News Service and Bulletins	300	400	400	800
Photographer and Illustrator	....	1,800	1,800	3,600
Mechanic and Carpenter	....	1,800	1,800	3,600
Current Expenses:				
Travel, Director	600	600	600	1,200
Travel, Assistant	....	500	500	1,000
Printing and Reprinting Bulletins	3,000	6,000	6,000	12,000
Office Supplies	200	350	350	700
Stamps, Stationery, etc.	600	800	800	1 600
Fuel	125	125	125	250
Telephone and Telegrams	75	75	75	150
Janitor's Supplies	100	100	100	200
Janitor	200	300	300	600
Night Watchman	90	90	90	180
Fair Exhibits	200	350	350	700
Repairs to Building	350	600	600	1,200
Gas, Light, Ice and Laundry	300	300	300	600

*As Dean of College of Agriculture, per annum..	$ 200.00
As Director of Agricultural Extension	1,800.00
As Director of Experiment Station	2,200.00
Total annual salary	$4,200.00

Photographic, mapping, charting and drawing supplies	100	300	300	600
Extra Stenographic help	300	400	400	800
Permanent Improvements:				
Screening Windows, Experiment Station Building	....	2,500	....	2,500
II. MAILING ROOM.				
Salary:				
Mailing Clerk	150	200	200	400
Current Expenses:				
Multigraph and Addressograph Supplies and Repairs	300	500	500	1,000
Labor	....	250	250	500
III. ANIMAL INDUSTRY AND DAIRYING.				
Salaries:				
Animal Industrialist	3,600	3,740	3,740	7,480
Farm Foreman (half time)	900	1,000	1,000	2,000
Dairy Foreman	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,400
Assistant Chemist, Dairy and Soft Pork Investigations	2,000	2,400	2,400	4,800
Current Expenses, Field Crops:				
Labor	1,000	1,500	1,500	3,000
Office Supplies	75	100	100	200
Fertilizers	300	500	500	1,000
Feed for Mules	500	900	900	1,800
Electric Current, Sewage Irrigation System	125	150	150	300
Harness for Mules	....	125	125	250
Mule Team	....	450	....	450
Current Expenses, Dairy Investigation:				
Labor in Dairy and Herd..........	500	1,050	1,050	2,100
Dairy Supplies	150	250	250	500
Feeds	3,700	4,000	4,000	8,000

Veterinary Services	50	100	100	200
Electric Current, Dairy Barn	60	60	60	120
Travel	200	300	300	600
Purchase of Dairy Cattle	400	600	600	1,200
Current Expenses, Swine Investigation:				
Labor	250	600	600	1,200
Feeds	200	500	500	1,000
Permanent Improvements:				
New Machinery; Wagons, Plows, Cultivators, etc.	....	250	250	500
Completion of Dairy Barn (ceiling and painting)	....	600	600	1,200
Cement Feeding Floors for Hogs	....	200	....	200
Purchase of Live Stock: Hogs and Beef Cattle	....	500	700	1,200
Fencing and Repairs	....	1,000	1,500	2,500
IV. GRASS AND FORAGE CROP INVESTIGATIONS.				
Salaries:				
Grass and Forage Crop Specialist	2,200	3,000	3,000	6,000
Assistant	....	1,800	1,800	3,600
Current Expenses:				
Repairs	50	50	50	100
Traveling Expenses	100	250	250	500
Freight and Express	50	75	75	150
Labor	1,400	1,800	1,800	3,600
Fertilizers	100	200	200	400
Seeds, Plants and Sundries	100	100	100	200
Office Supplies and Record Blanks	....	100	100	200
Books	....	50	50	100
Machinery	....	150	150	300
Feed for Mules	....	150	150	300
Team of Mules	....	450	....	450
Permanent Improvements:				
Clearing and fencing land for pasture grass experiments	....	1,250	1,250	2,500
V. CHEMISTRY.				
Salaries:				
Chemist	31,00	3,740	3,740	7,480

Asst. Chemist, Soil Fertility Investigations	2,000	2,400	2,400	4,800
Asst. Chemist, Animal Nutrition (See "Animal Industry")				
Field Assistant, Fertilizer Experiments	....	1,800	1,800	3,600
Laboratory Assistant	....	1,800	1,800	3,600
Current Expenses.				
Soil Investigations:				
Laboratory Equipment and Chemicals	600	750	750	1,500
Books and Technical Magazines	130	150	150	300
Fertilizer	150	500	500	1,000
Traveling Expenses	200	300	300	600
Labor	150	200	200	400
Miscellaneous Expense	90	100	100	200
Animal Nutrition Investigations:				
Equipment and Chemicals	100	100	200	400
Fertilizer Experiments:				
*Citrus.				
Fertilizer, Cooperative Experiments	300	2,500	2,500	5,000
Labor	100	100	100	200
Travel	250	1,000	1,000	2,000
Fertilizer Experiments:				
Sugar Cane.				
Fertilizer	75	500	500	1,000
Labor	25	100	100	200
Traveling Expenses	300	300	300	600
Fertilizer Experiments:				
**Pecans.				
Fertilizer	....	500	500	1,000
Labor	....	50	50	100
Traveling Expenses	150	150	150	300
Fertilizer Experiments:				
Field Crops.				
Fertilizer	....	500	500	1,000
Labor	50	50	50	100
Travel	....	250	250	500
Fertilizer Experiments:				
Chemicals and Equipment for above	55	250	250	500

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*See also "Horticulture" and "Citrus Experiment Station."

**See also "Horticulture," "Plant Pathology" and "Entomology."

Hatch Fund Investigations:				
Miscellaneous.				
Laboratory Supplies	....	100	100	200
Labor	....	50	50	100
VI. SOIL SURVEYS.				
*Soil Surveys.				
General Expenses	....	6,000	6,000	12,000
VII. PLANT PATHOLOGY.				
Salaries:				
Pathologist	3,500	3,740	3,740	7,480
Associate Pathologist, Truck Crop Diseases	**2,400	3,000	3,000	6,000
Associate Pathologist, Diseases of Pecans, Deciduous and Sub-tropical Fruits	....	3,000	3,000	6,000
Associate Pathologist, Decay of Fruits and Vegetables in Transit	....	3,000	3,000	6,000
Stenographer	***600	1,200	1,200	2,400
Current Expenses:				
Books and Subscriptions	150	500	500	1,000
Laboratory and Office Supplies	100	350	350	700
Citrus Canker Investigations	1,175	1,300	1,300	2,600
Truck Crop Disease Investigations:				
Traveling Expenses	600	600	600	1,200
Field Experiments	300	300	300	600
Laboratory and Office Supplies	50	200	200	400
Labor	200	300	300	600
Pecan, Deciduous and Subtropical Disease Investigation:				
Fruits.				
Traveling Expenses	200	600	600	1,200
Field Experiments	200	600	600	1,200
Labor	100	300	300	600
Laboratory and Office Supplies	....	300	300	600
Decay-in-Transit Investigations				
Traveling Expenses	....	1,200	1,200	2,400
Storage Experiments	....	1,500	1,500	3,000

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*To be conducted in cooperation with the Bureau of Soils, U. S. Dept. Agriculture on a "50-50" basis.

**At present an assistant pathologist is employed on this work.

***One-half time only.

Permanent Improvements:				
Equipment of Laboratory for Decay-in-Transit Investigations	....	2,000	1,000	3,000
VIII. ENTOMOLOGY.				
Salaries:				
Entomologist	3,000	3,740	3,740	7,480
Assistant Entomologist	1,800	2,400	2,400	4,800
Field Assistant, Insects Affecting Citrus and Sub-tropical Fruits ...	....	1,800	1,800	3,600
Assistant, Truck Insect Investigations	....	1,800	1,800	3,600
Assistant, Deciduous Fruit and Nut Insect Investigation	....	1,800	1,800	3,600
Current Expenses:				
Clerical Help, office	200	300	300	600
Books and Subscriptions	150	200	200	400
Entomological Supplies	100	250	250	500
Labor	150	300	300	600
Citrus and Sub-tropical Fruit Insect Investigations:				
Rust Mite Control	250	500	500	1,000
Introducing Beneficial Insects ...	100	100	100	200
Propagation of Beneficial Fungi ..	50	500	500	1,000
Avocado Insects	....	200	200	400
Thrips	300	300	300	600
Truck Insect Investigations:				
Root-knot (nematode) Experiments	450	700	700	1,400
Bean Jassids	100	300	300	600
Other Truck Insects	300	300	300	600
Deciduius Fruit and Nut Insect Investigation	100	....	....	....
Peach-tree Borer Control	....	300	300	600
Persimmon Borer	....	200	200	400
Pecan Insects	100	500	500	1,000
Farm Crop Insects:				
Velvet Bean and Corn Insects....	100	200	200	400
IX. HORTICULTURE.				
Salaries:				
Horticulturist	....	3,740	3,740	7,480
Asst. Horticulturist	2,400	2,400	2,400	4,800
Police Service, test grounds	....	900	900	1,800

Current Expenses:				
Travel	100	600	600	1,200
Files and Record Supplies	....	250	250	500
Labor	1,500	2,400	2,400	4,800
Feeds and Fertilizers	600	1,500	1,500	3,000
Repairs, Buildings and Roads	200	400	400	800
Repairs, Machinery and Equipment.	100	150	150	300
Repairs, Greenhouse	95	50	100	150
Fuel, Greenhouse	....	40	40	80
Electric Current, Greenhouse	....	20	20	40
Books and Publications	....	100	100	200
Permanent Improvements:				
"Property Protection" Fence Around Horticultural Test Grouns (44 acres) est.	....	6,925	....	6,925
Establishment of Experimental Vineyard:				
Clearing Land for	....	250	....	250
Vines, Supports, etc.	....	100	200	300
Fertilizer and Labor	....	100	100	200
Establishment of Experimental Pecan Grove:				
Clearing Land for	....	500	....	500
Trees and Fertilizers	....	200	600	800
Labor, Care and Maintenance	....	100	100	200
*Travel	....	500	500	1,000
Tree Blueberry Investigations:				
Establishment of Blueberry Orchard	....	200	300	500
Traveling Expenses	....	100	250	350
X. COTTON INVESTIGATION AND BOLL WEEVIL CONTROL.	**			
Salaries:				
Cotton Specialist	....	3,740	3,740	7,480
Assistant, Cotton Breeding and Variety Tests	....	2,400	2,400	4,800
Assistant, Cotton Disease Investigations	....	2,400	2,400	4,800

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*To permit of cooperative pecan field experiments with U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

**During 1922, the State Plant Board provided, in its budget, $6,000.00 for boll weevil investigations.

Two Field Assistants, Boll Weevil Control Experiments, at $2,000 each	....	4,000	4,000	8,000
Current Expenses:				
Travel	....	2,400	2,400	4,800
Chemical Work	....	400	400	800
Labor	....	600	600	1,200
Variety and Fertilizer Tests	....	600	600	1,200
Office Equipment and Supplies	....	600	600	1,200
Testing Disease-Resisting Varieties.	....	300	300	600
Cotton Breeding	....	300	300	600
Boll Weevil Control Experiments; Poisons, Seeds, Machinery, etc., for Cooperative Experiments on Farms	....	3,000	3,000	6,000
Permanent Improvements:				
Laboratory Equipment	....	350	350	700
Books and Publications	....	200	200	400
XI. DISEASES OF LIVE STOCK.				
Salaries:				
*Veterinarian	....	....	....	....
Assistant Veterinarian	....	2,500	2,500	5,000
Current Expenses:				
Feed for Research Animals	....	150	150	300
Traveling Expenses, 2 men	....	1,000	1,000	2,000
Permanent Improvements:				
Laboratory Equipment and Medicines	....	1,000	600	1,600
Isolation Pens	....	500	500	1,000
XII. FORESTRY INVESTIGATIONS.				
Salaries:				
Forester	....	3,740	3,740	7,480
Current Expenses:				
Office Equipment and Supplies	....	250	250	500
Traveling Expenses	....	800	800	1,600
Books and Publications	....	150	150	300

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*Provided for in the Agricultural College budget.

XIII. LIBRARY.				
Salaries:				
Librarian	*1,000	2,400	2,400	4,800
Assistant	** 500	900	900	1,800
Current Expenses:				
Index Cards	....	50	50	100
Binding	200	250	400	650
Reference Works and Purchases to Complete Files	....	1,000	1,000	2,000
Freight	....	75	75	150
Miscellaneous Supplies	100	100	100	200
Permanent Improvements:				
Iron Book Stack, Double	....	600	....	600
Card Index Cabinets	....	100	100	200
Expansion Binders, 10-inch	....	100	200	300
Expansion Binders, 14- and 18-inch.	....	500	1,000	1,500
Iron Shelving	....	500	500	1,000
Desks	....	75	75	150
Typewriter	....	....	100	100
	$ 63,445	$186,115	$175,190	$361,305
Items provided for out of resources for 1922-23, not included in the above........$ 8008.27				
Total resources of Station, 1922-23 ....***$71453.27				
Less Sales Fund (estimate at $4,000.00) and Government Funds (Adams Fund, $15,000.00, and Hatch Fund, $15,000.00)	....	$ 34,000	$ 34,000	$ 68,000
Appropriation required from state sources	....	$152,115	$141,190	$293,305

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*Librarian employed only one-half time at present.

**Amount available for labor.

***Consisting of: Adams Fund, $15,000.00; Hatch Fund, $15,000.00; Sales (estimated), $4,000.00; State Appropriation, $30,000.00, and balance (state appropriation) carried forward June 30, 1922, $7,453.27.

CITRUS EXPERIMENT STATION.

(Lake Alfred)

A branch experiment station for the study of citrus problems was provided for by Act of the Legislature, Approved June 4, 1917. This Act authorized the Board of Control to establish such a station in Polk County when lands, monies, etc., therefor should be donated to an amount of not less than $10,000.00 Donations to this amount were secured by July, 1919, and on July 14th of that year the Board of Control selected a site of 84 acres, for purposes of the Station, near the town of Lake Alfred, the land being donated by the Florida Fruitlands Co., separate and apart from the cash donations made. The Board refunded to the Florida Fruitlands Co. the actual cost of 14½ acres of citrus grove on the property at the time title passed to the state. In addition to the above, the Florence Villa Packing Association through assessment upon its members, raised $1,292.15 which was turned over to the Board of Control on March 8, 1921, to form a part of the Citrus Station Fund. On April 6, 1921, the Board of County Commissioners of Polk County paid to the Board of Control the sum of $2,500.00 as a further contribution to the Citrus Station. Following is a statement of receipts and disbursements to the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1921:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, BRANCH (CITRUS) STATION FUND, JULY 1, 1919, to JUNE 30, 1921.

RECEIPTS.

July, 1919—Donations collected by committee	$ 10,000.00
March 8, 1921—From Florence Villa Packing Association	1,282.15
April 6, 1921—From Polk County Commissioners	2,500.00
Total	$ 13,782.15

DISBURSEMENTS.

Reimbursement to Florida Fruitlands Co. for 14½ acres of citrus on property	$ 5,900.00
Care and Supervision of property, salaries and labor	3,412.69
Tool and fertilizer shed	351.74
Fencing	86.57
Nursery stock and seeds	52.34
Fertilizer	408.85
Tools and implements	44.82
Postage and telegrams	4.71

Traveling expenses	54.23	
Express and freight	38.25	
Spraying materials	26.18	
Sundry hardware	35.90	
Sign for grounds	16.00	
Miscellaneous	6.66	
Total disbursements	$ 10,438.94	
Balance on hand, June 30, 1921	3,343.21	
		$13,782.15

From the time of receiving the property in July, 1919, until December, 1920, it was necessary for the Board to have the citrus groves cared for under contracts for fertilizing, spraying, cultivating, etc. On October 1, 1920, Mr. John Jefferies was appointed superintendent and at once assumed supervision of the property.

Of the 84 acres in the property ,14½ acres were in citrus grove when received by the Board, about 17½ acres in marsh and meadow and about 52 acres were uncleared. Since acquisition of the propery, about 12 acres have been cleared, the greater part of which was planted to citrus during February, 1922. Seed beds and nurseries have been started, a tool house constructed, a shallow well drilled, water tank and tower erected and a house erected for the superintendent and his family. About half the property has been placed under substantial fence and, through the coutresy of the City Council of Lake Alfred, a road running the full length of the property, along its east side, has been surfaced with clay.

Of the area now in citrus, 4½ acres consists of Duncan grapefruit and Tardiff orange trees which were planted on February 5, 1915. This grove is being used by the Chemist of the University of Florida Experiment Station for fertilizer experiments. Ten acres consisting of Lue Gim Gong and Pineapple orange, Marsh Seedless and Silver Cluster grapefruit and Dancy tangerine trees 3 years old, is also being used by the Chemist in the study of die-bock. The remaining citrus acreage, planted in February, 1922, is devoted in part to a comparative test of root-stocks—rough lemon, grapefruit and sour orange—and to progeny experiments with the five standard orange varieties, the latter experiments being conducted in co-operation with the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Additional field experiments cannot be made until additional citrus acreage is planted and this cannot be done until funds are available for clearing land and planting, as well as for care of the trees after they are planted.

In cooperation with the Station, the State Plant Board has erected a commodious screened "quarantine cage" on the premises, in which citrus trees and plants, brought from outside the state, will be grown for a time before being transplanted to the open grove, as a precautionary measure against the introduction of any new disease or insect pests.

The Board of Control, in its budget submitted to the 1921 Legislature, requested that appropriations for the Citrus Experiment Station be made to the amount of $31,300.00 for use during the two years commencing July 1, 1921. However, no specific appropriation was made for the Citrus Station by the 1921 Legislature and the only reference to this station was included in the appropriation item for the University of Florida Experiment Station at Gainesville. In this item the Citrus Station was listed as one of the numerous things to be provided for out of the annual appropriation of $30,000.00. Already in a serious condition as a result of practically no state support during 1919-'21, the Station at Gainesville could ill afford to divide its much needed appropriation with another experiment station.

The Citrus Station therefore entered upon the fiscal year ending July 1, 1921, with its resources consisting of the balance ($3,343.21) remaining of the donated funds and such amount as the Board of Control could devote to it out of the appropriation for the Gainesville station. This amounted to $5,114.85 during the year which ended June 30, 1922.

The balance of the donated fund, $3,343.21, was expended as shown by the following statement:

STATEMENT.

Citrus Station Fund (Donations),
1921-22.

Resources.

July 1, 1921—Balance on hand	$3,343.21

Expenditures.

Superintendent's cottage—			
Lumber	$ 151.75		
Electrical supplies	42.00		
Cement and tile	45.35		
Lumber and hardware	2,067.73		
Plumbing and plumbing supplies	73.45		
Labor on cottage	782.72		
		$3,153.00	
Labor on grounds		112.50	
Fertilizer		73.50	
Postage and telegrams		2.21	
Advertising for bids on building supplies		2.00	
			$3,343.21

Expenditures for the benefit of the Citrus Station were made from the appropriation for the Gainesville Station, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, as follows:

Salary, Superintendent	$ 2,233.33
Labor	575.45
Fertilizer	271.84
Feed for mule	145.82
Spraying	60.25
On Superintendent's cottage	586.23
Well and water supply	767.48
Barn and tool house	3.93
Purchase of mule	150.00
Plows, harness, tools, etc.	154.05
Miscellaneous expenses	166.47
Total	$5,114.85

From the foregong it will be seen that citizens of Polk County have contributed to the Citrus Experiment Station, to date, $13,782.15 in cash and a tract of land worth at least $8,400.00, or a total of $22,182.15. As against these donations the state has expended only $5,114.85 in support of the Station. Thus far, the state has not kept faith in this matter with the citrus growers of Polk County nor has it complied with its promise, inferred in the Act of its Legislature in 1917, to support and maintain a citrus station upon donations therefore being made by the citizens.

Aside from these considerations, the Citrus Station offers opportunity, if properly supported, to solve problems which will save many thousands of dollars annually to the citrus industry of Florida. The generous assistance and cooperation of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, both in a financial way and through its citrus specialists, is assured provided the state places at the Lake Alfred station adequate facilities for the Department's workers.

There has been expended on the superintendent's cottage $3,739.23, of which $3,153.00 was out of the donated funds and $586.23 out of state funds. With this sum of money it was not possible to complete the building; roll roofing was used instead of a shingle roof, the interior of the second story has not been finished and the building has received but one coat of paint. This building should be finished promptly in order to prevent deterioration.

A commodious office and laboratory building is needed at the Station and it is recommended that $10,000.00 be made available for its construction and equipment. Not only are there many experiments to be made at this station by members of the Station staff, but, with laboratory facilities available, we can secure a large amount of valuable cooperative work on the part of various specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The present well is but 245 feet deep and furnishes only sufficient water for use of the superintendent's family and for irrigating a few small seed beds. A supply of water adequate for irrigation of the nurseries and plant breeding plats should be provided, together with the necessary overhead irrigating system.

The station property is located 1½ miles from the Lake Alfred depot and the hauling of fertilizers, spraying materials, supplies, etc. is necessary. For this purpose a heavy farm wagon is needed, together with one additional mule. A tractor should also be provided for grove work, as well as a power sprayer for spraying the groves and for spraying experiments.

The scope of the experimental work cannot be appreciably enlarged until additional land is clearged, fenced and prepared for planting.

In view of the foreging we submit the following annual budget for operation and maintenance, together with a list of the permanent improvements that should be made.

DETAIL BUDGET FOR CITRUS EXPERIMENT STATION.

	Amt. Available July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1922.*	Amt. Required July 1, 1923 to June 30, 1924.	Amt. Required July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925.	Total for the biennium.
Salaries:				
Superintendent	$	$ 2,400	$ 2,400	$ 4,800
Current Expenses:				
Labor	....	1,650	1,650	3,300
Fertilizer	....	3,000	3,000	6,000
Feed and Veterinary Service	....	500	500	1,000
Spraying	....	300	300	600
Freight and Express	....	350	350	700
Barn and Implement Shelter	....	700	700	1,400
Implements, Harness and Tools	....	550	550	1,100
Repairs, General	....	100	100	200
Books and Technical Magazines	....	100	100	200
Trees, Plants and Seeds	....	160	160	320
Traveling Expenses	....	600	600	1,200
Gas, Oil, Parts, Repairs to pump, engines, etc.	....	200	200	400
Miscellaneous and Contingent	....	250	250	500

Permanent Improvements:				
One Additional Mule	....	250	....	250
Completion of Superintendent's Cottage and Painting	....	....	1,150	1,150
Office and Laboratory Building	....	10,000	....	10,000
Deep Well, est.	....	2,250	....	2,250
Pump and Engine for Irrigating, est.	....	....	800	800
Overhead Irrigation System Nurseries and Seed Beds.	....	370	....	370
Tractor	....	550	....	550
Heavy Wagon	....	160	....	160
Fencing (45 acres)	....	220	....	220
Clearing (40 acres)	....	1,600	....	1,600
Power Sprayer	....	600	....	600
	$	$ 26,860	$ 12,810	$ 39,670

*During 1921-22 there was expended on the Citrus Station, out of the appropriation for the University of Florida Experiment Station at Gainesville, the sum of $5,114.85.

TOBACCO EXPERIMENT STATION.

The establishment of a tobacco experiment Station in Gadsden County was authorized by Act of the Legislature, Approved May 10, 1921, on condition that Gadsden County or the citizens thereof donate the necessary land. The Act appropriated $30,000.00 for equipment and maintenance of the contemplated tobacco station for the biennium commencing July 1, 1921, but also specified that no part of this appropriation should become available until the necessary land had been donated. Although the Board of Control made several trips to Gadsden County in the summer, autumn and early winter of 1921 to examine tracts of land offered for the Station, title to the land finally selected did not pass to the State of Florida until December 15, 1921, so that the beginning of actual station work was delayed until after this date. The Station property consists of about 23 acres of rolling land located about one-half mile south of Quincy. Of this area 6½ acres were cleared and had been in cultivation, while the remainder was uncleared. The soil type is predominatingly Norfolk sandy loam, with a little Orangeburg sandy loam showing on hillsides and in the lower areas.

On January 9, 1922, the Board instructed its architects to prepare plans and specifications for a two-story brick laboratory building and directed that the land be surveyed and boundaries and corners located and mraked. On this date, also, Dr. W. B. Tisdale was elected Assistant Plant Pathologist of the University of Florida Experiment Station and assigned to the study of tobacco diseases in the vicinity of Quincy. Dr.

Tisdale took up his duties February 15th. Mr. Jesse Reeves, of Quincy, commenced duty as Farm Foreman of the Tobacco Station on March 1, 1922.

On March 13, 1922, the Board of Control awarded contract for conconstruction of the two-story laboratory building at a price of $10,731.00. Work was commenced shortly thereafter by the contractor and at the time of submitting this report is progressing satisfactorily.

The property has been fenced, some roads have been laid out and constructed, underbrush removed from the vicinity of the building, a shallow well has been drilled to furnish a temporary water supply and about 3 acres of land have been cleared and planted to cowpeas, preparato using it for shade tobacco during 1923.

Very satisfactory progress has been made by Dr. Tisdale in studying tobacco diseases occurring in the county, it being possible for him to do preliminary survey work along this line without extended laboratory facilities. In this work he has had the assistance and couunsel of Dr. O. F. Burger, Plant Pathologist of the Experiment Station at Gainesville.

The Expenditures out of the annual appropriation of $15,000.00 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, have been as follows:

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES, TOBACCO EXPERIMENT STATION, FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922.

RESOURCES.

Appropriation (Chapter 8424)		$ 15,000.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expended on laboratory building	$ 6,661.18	
Salaries, Asst. Plant Pathologist and Foreman	1,525	
Fencing	287.87	
Small tools	53.09	
Laboratory supplies	8.76	
Labor, surveying, pumps, piping, etc.	334.46	
Traveling expenses	238.25	
Minute book, records, gasoline, oil, photographic material, freight, telegrams, etc.	57.65	
Total	$ 9,166.26	
Balance in Treasury, June 30, 1922	5,833.74*	
		$ 15,000.00

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*Against this balance there are outstanding contracts for completion of the laboratory building, amoutning to about $4,750.00.

Out of the appropriation of $15,000.00 available during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1922, we anticipate that the Board of Control will find it possible to complete the laboratory building and its accessories, such as sewage system, water supply, furnace, electric lights, etc., equip one laboratory room for work with tobacco diseases, plat the area devoted to field experiments, construct about 3 acres of shade and a small tobacco barn and grow a limited amount of shade tobacco.

ESTIMATE OF NEEDS.

Considerable investment in physical equipment, as well as a decided enlargement of the working staff, will be necessary before the Tobacco Station can function properly. At least two additional laboratories in the building now under construction should be equipped during the coming biennium, additional land should be cleared and placed under shade, barns for work stock should be erected, some tile drain should be installed, roadways and drives should be extended, a deep well should be provided, together with a pump and irrigating plant which will permit of irrigating a portion of the tobacco acreage, ornamental plantings made to improve the appearance of the property and at least one cottage erected. In the latter connection, it is highly desirable that at least one employee reside upon the property as a precaution against vandalism, fire,etc. One of the most urgent needs is a greenhouse, in which the study of tobacco insects and diseases may be carried on through the winter months, thus greatly reducing the time required for the completion of any specific investigation.

It has been necessary thus far to limit the working stff to one assistant plant pathologist and the farm foreman. An entomologist and a plant bereding specialist should be added as soon as possible, together with the necessary laboratory and field equipment for each. Some provision should also be made for chemical work. For this purpose it is not deemed necessary to equip a chemical laboratory at the Tobacco Station at this time, as chemical work can be done at the Gainesville laboratories. Provision should presently be made, however, for the necessary equipment and chemicals for such investigations. The following estimate shows, first, annual operating and maintenance expenses and, second, the permanent equipment which should be provided during the coming biennium.

DETAIL BUDGET FOR TOBACCO EXPERIMENT STATION—Continued

	Amt. Available July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923.	Amt. Required July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924.	Amt. Required July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925.	Total for the Biennium.
Salaries:				
Plant Pathologist	$	$ 3,000	$ 3,000	$ 6,000
Entomologist	....	3,000	3,000	6,000
Plant Breeder	....	3,400	3,400	6,800
Farm Foreman	....	1,320	1,320	2,640
Current Expenses:				
Wagon and Farm Implements	....	450	250	700
Team of Mules	....	500	....	500
Feed and Veterinary Service	....	400	400	800
Manure Fertilizers	....	2,000	2,000	4,000
Seeds and Plants	....	50	50	100
Labor	....	1,800	1,800	3,600
Gasoline, Oil, Repairs; Pump and Machinery	....	480	480	960
Typewriters and Office Supplies	....	260	260	520
Postage, Telegrams, etc.	....	75	75	150
Freight and Express	....	200	200	400
Subscriptions, Technical Magazines.	....	25	25	50
Fuel, Laboratory Building	....	125	125	250
Electric Current	....	125	125	250
Files and Record Blanks	....	100	100	200
Small Tools	....	125	125	250
Telephone Service	....	28	28	56
Traveling Expenses 4	....	1,200	1,200	2,400
Traveling Expenses, Contingent and Miscellaneous	....	500	500	1,000
Permanent Improvements:				
Greenhouse and Heating Plant for same	....	3,000	300	3,300
Furniture and Laboratory Equipment for Building	....	1,800	600	2,400
Barn for Work Stock and Implements	....	400	100	500
Library on Tobacco Subjects	....	300	700	1,000
Photographic Equipment	....	200	200	400
Five Acres of Additional Shade	....	2,000	....	2,000
Tobacco Barn	....	1,000	....	1,000
Deep Well, estimated	....	3,000	....	3,000

Pump and Engine for irrigation, est.	....	3,600	....	3,600
Irrigating Mains and Pipes, est.....	....	2,000	200	2,200
Trees and Shrubs, Extension of Roadways, etc.	....	150	150	300
Cottage for one employee	....	....	4,500	4,500
	$ 15,000	$ 36,613	$ 25,213	$ 61,826

EVERGLADES EXPERIMENT STATION.

The Everglades Experiment Station was provided for by Chapter 8442, Laws of Florida, Approved June 14, 1921. This Act provides that this station, while subsidary to the Experiment Station at Gainesville, "shall be under the direction of the State Board of Education of Florida and the Board of Control, who shall at all times advise with the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund in the management and conduct of the same." The Act also provides apppropriations aggregating $20,000.00 per annum for the two years commencing July 1, 1921, with continuing appropriations thereafter totaling $10,000.00 per annum. The appropriations for the first two years consist of $10,000.00 per annum out of the general revenues of the State and $10,000.00 per annum authorized to be set aside out of funds in the hands of the Board of Commissioners of the Everglades Drainage District. The Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund were authorized by the same Act to set aside lands, owned by the state, for the purposes of the Everglade Experiment Station.

On August 24, 1921, the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund set aside 160 acres of Everglades land located in Section 3, Township 44 South, Range 37 East, on the Hillsborough Canal, about 3 miles from Belleglade.

The land until recently had been saw grass land but at the time of this action the saw grass was being quite rapidly replaced by weeds.

On September 12, 1921, the State Board of Control and the State Board of Education met in joint session in Tallahassee to consider the provisions of the Everglades Station Act and plans for carrying out its provisions. At this meeting a committee, consisting of Wilmon Newell, Director of the University of Florida Experiment Station, and F. C. Elliott, Chief Engineer of the Everglades Drainage District, was appointed and instructed to visit the site set aside for the Everglades Station and to prpare recommendations as to procedure, this committee to report at the next joint meeting of the Board of Control and Board of Education.

During October, Messrs Newell and Elliott visited the site of the proposed station, examined the land and vegetation thereon and prepared definite recommendations as to the construction of ditches, dock, buildings, etc. This report was submitted to the State Board of Education, Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund and Board of Control at a joint meeting of these Boards at Tallahassee on November 14, 1921. The recommendations of the committee were approved and the committee ordered continued with the addition of His Excellency, the Governor, to its membership. This committee was authorized to proceed with the plans for construction of ditches, dock and buildings according to the plans submitted, as the first step towards preparation of the property for experimental work.

Inasmuch as the Board of Commissioners of the Everglades Drainage District had at its disposal launches, barges, boats, pile driver and other equipment useful in construction work and transportation of materials, it was felt by the committee that the constructionwork could best be handled by the Chief Engineer of the Drainage District and that after dock and buildings were ready for use the agricultural and experimental work could then be taken up by the Director of the University of Florida Experiment Station. The preparation of specifications, advertising for bids and letting of contracts was accordingly left to the Board of Commissioners and Chief Engineer of the Everglades Drainage District. Various contingencies between November, 1921, and June 30, 1922, operated to delay the letting of contracts for the construction work.

To the time of submitting the present report (July, 1922) ditches have been dug on the property under supervision of the Chief Drainage Engineer and a preliminary soil survey has been made under supervision of the Director. Records have also been made of the character of vegetation on the land and its distribution.

Following is a statement of expeditures from the appropriation of $10,000.00 out of the general revenues of the state, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922:

RESOURCES.

Appropriation		$ 10,000.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Traveling expenses of Director	$ 29.67	
Telegrams	.82	
Minute Book for Secretary of Boards	4.00	
Total disbursements	$ 34.49	
Balance unexpended, June 30, 1922	9,965.51	
		$ 10,000.00

Vouchers drawn against the $10,000.00 per annum authorized to be set aside by the Board of Commissioners of the Everglades Drainage District are presented to that Board for approval and the Director has, as yet, no record of the expenditures made from that fund.

ESTIMATES.

The preparation of estimates for operation of the Everglades Experiment Station for the two years commencing July 1, 1923, must necessarily be based upon the progress made in the meantime in the construction of buildings, purchase of equipment, etc. According to our interpretation of the Act quoted above any part of the $40,000 (total) appropriaated for the years 1921-'23 remaining unexpended on June 30, 1923, will revert to the Treasury. If, therefore, circumstances are such between July 1, 1922, and June 30, 1923, as to make completion of the buildings and physical equipment impossible, a new appropriation for these purposes will have to be requested.

On the other hand, assuming that these improvements will be completed during the coming 12 months, it is believed that not less than $20,000.00 per annum should be available for added improvements, breaking of land, purchase of equipment and actual experimental work. The following amount is therefore recommended:

For improvements and general expenses, per annum	$20,000.00	
Less continuing appropriations provided for by Chapter 8442	10,000.00	
Special appropriation required, per annum	$10,000.00	
Special appropriation required for the biennium...		$20,000.00

AGRICULTURAL DIVISION.

(County Agent and Home Demonstration Agent Work and Related Activities.)

It is the function of this Division of the College of Agriculture to carry information on agricultural subjects and home economics to those who, for various reasons, are unable to attend the state institutions in person. The work is done for the most part through the county and home demonstration agents, both of whom are under the direct supervision and control of the College of Agriculture of the University of Florida. The county and home demonstration agents usually have headquarters at their county seats. The supervisory force of the county agents is located at the University at Gainesville, of the home demonstration agents at the Florida State College for Women at Tallahassee and of the negro agents at the Florida A. & M. College for Negroes at Tallahassee. All of these supervisory forces are directly responsible to the Director of Agricultural Extension, located at the University at Gainesville.

The agricultural extension work is the logical outgrowth of the "farm demonstration work" conceived by the late Dr. S. A. Knapp and inaugurated in Florida in 1911. It was given a great impetus and placed upon its present basis of organization through the passage by Congress of the Federal Smith-Lever Act which became a law on July 1, 1914. This provided federal funds for the extension work, conditioned upon corresponding amounts, over and above an initial federal appropriation of $10,000.00 per annum, being appropriated by the state legislature. The original federal Smith-Lever appropriation (1914) was $480,000.00 per annum, for 1915, $600,000.00 and for seven years therafter increased at the rate of $500,000.00 per annum, so that for the fiscal year 1923 the total appropriation is $4,560,000.00. No further automatic increases take place. This fund is allotted to the various states on the basis of rural population and the allotment to Florida for the years 1923-'24 and 1924-'25 is $58,872.25. This amount, less $10,000.00 per annum, or $48,872.25, must be appropriated by the state legislature in order for Florida to secure the benefit of this federal fund. The Supplementary Smith-Lever Fund, amounting now to $15,496.08 per annum, is also required to be met by funds from state sources. As the annual allotment from federal funds will remain constant from now on, the state off-set should be made a continuing appropriation. Under the terms of the Federal Smith-Lever Act, all funds appropriated by the state as off-sets are subject to the same rules and regulations as the federal funds.

To assist the county and district agents in meeting special problems a limited number of specialists are employed. These specialists work with the district and county agents, not being restricted to special territories. They attempt to work wherever most needed. In counties where there are no agents, these specialists work with individual farmers and growers. However, the best results are secured when they can work with county workers. The extension specialists coordinate their work with various departments of the University of Florida Experiment Station and thus keep the county workers in close touch with what the Experiment Station is doing. When specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture visit Florida for particular work they, too, work with the district and county agents, being directed to localities most in need of their services or best suited to their purposes. Through the cooperation of the College of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture, various bureaus, departments and state agencies are so organized that duplication of effort may be reduced to the minimum.

County agents are under the direction of the state leader and the district agents. Boys' club work is under the direction of the boys' club agent nad the district agents. Boys' clubs in various counties are organized by the county agents with such assistance as they can secure from their counties. Specialists are responsible for the subject matter in their particular lines, as it applies to agricultural work.

Home Demonstration work is under the direction of the state home demonstration agent, her assistants and the district home demonstration agents. This work also has specialists in home dairying, poultry, and food conservation. These specialists work principally with home demonstration agents, giving them assistance in their particular projects. The home demonstration agents work mainly through organized clubs of women and girls.

Negro extension work is under the immediate direction of a "local district agent." He has assistants, known as "local county agents" and "local home demonstration agents," who work in several counties. The local county agents (colored) are employed for only a portion of the year. Their program is planned particularly to encourage thrift and industry and has improved materially the conditions of the colored farmers in the counties where they have worked.

For convenience and efficiency in operation the Agricultural Extension work is divided into so-called "Projects," all of which receive the inspection and approval of the Office of Extension work of the United States Department of Agriculture. These projects at present are as follows:

Project IA, Adminstration.

Project I.B, Printing and Distribution of Publications.

Project II, County Agent Work.

Project III, Boys' Club Work.

Project IV, Home Demonstration Work.

Project V, Dairy and Animal Husbandry, Grass and Forage Work.

Project VI, Farm & Home Makers' Clubs. (Extension work with Negroes.)

Project VII, Entomology and Plant Pathology.

Project VIII, Poultry Husbandry.

Project IX, Extension Schools.

PROJECT IA—ADMINISTRATION.

This covers the administrative work necessary in connection with the agricultural and home demonstration activities. It includes stenographic and clerical work, records, inspection and supervision, reports, budgets, arrangement of projects, correspondence, policies, conferences, travel to national and state meetings of extension workers and other forms of executive work.

PROJECT IB—PUBLICATIONS.

During the past biennium ten bulletins, two circulars, two annual reports and 104 issues of the Agricultural News Service were published, in addition to a large number of multigraphed circulars and letters. These publication were distributed direct to mailing lists of farmers, fruit growers, etc., as well as through the offices of the county and home demonstration agents. Following is a list of the bulletins published during the biennium:

No.	Title.	No. Pages.	No. Copies.
28—	Some Florida Grasses	44	15,000
29—	Commercial Truck Crops of Florida	36	20,000
30—	A Spray Schedule for Citrus	4	4,000
31—	Lessons for Pig-Club Members	44	10,000
32—	Some Important Diseases of Truck Crops in Florida	87	10,000
33—	Satsuma Oranges in North and West Florida	15	5,000
34—	Sweet Potatoes in Florida	31	20,000
35—	Grape Culture in Florida	24	6,000
	Jellies, Preserves and Marmalades	48	25,000
	Handbook for First Year Sewing	20	10,000

PROJECT II—COUNTY AGENT WORK.

Inasmuch as the money allotted to county agent salaries, out of state and federal funds, must be supplemented by funds in each county—usually in the form of appropriations by the Board of County Commissioners—the number of counties having agents is constantly varying. At the close of the biennium on June 30, 1922, there were county agents in 34 counties, out of the 61 counties in the state. Following are summaries of the county agents' activities during the two years anding De-

GENERAL ACTIVITIES.

Visits made by county agents	62,245
Calls on agents relative to work	58,708
Farmers' metings held	1,505
Addresses made at meeting	2,58
Total attendances	96,795
Field meetings held by agents	494
Total attendance at these meetings	13,899
Percentage of time spent in office work	26
Percentage of time spent in field work	74
Official letters written	34,905
Articles prepared for publication	3,736
Circular letters issued	4,117
U. S. D. A. Bulletins distributed	42,199
Bulletins or circulars from state sources distributed	32,730
Visits to schools	1,325
Schools assisted in outlining agricultural courses	69
Short courses assisted in	16
Total attendance	1,155

MISCELLANEOUS.

Farmers attending short courses at college as result of agents' efforts	182
Boys attending agricultural or other schools or colleges as result of club work	106
Times visited by specialists from college or departments	1,117
Demonstrators, cooperators and club members making exhibits	1,182
Prizes won	600
Demonstrations in truck or small fruit	413
Farmers keeping cost records at agents' instances	636
Farmers practicing fall plowing as result of county agents' work	2,146

FARM AND HOESTEAD IMPROVEMENTS.

Buildings erected	216
Farm buildings improved	139
New building plans furnished	83
Farm building painted or whitewashed	178
Home water systems installed or improved	507
Home lighting systems installed	577
Home grounds improved	483
Farm and home sanitary conditions improved	244
Homes screened against flies and mosquitoes	201
Sanitary privies erected	59
Farmers induced to adopt a systematic rotation	788
Total acreage in systematic rotation	15,581
New pastures established	245
Old pastures renovated	63
Acreage comprised in these pastures	5,109
Drainage systems established	144
Farmers induced to drain their lands	270
Land drained:	
By tile, acres	675
By ditch, acres	3,965
Farmers who removed stumps	448
Total acreage stumped	6,014
Farmers induced to terrace sloping land	113
Total acreage terraced	9,975
Home gardens planted	1,837
Farmers turning under cover crops	1,944
New implements and tools bought	3,689

DEMONSTRATIONS ON FARMS

Corn	367
Cotton	35

Small grains	97
Summer legumes	942
Sweet potato	389
Irish potato	196
Fruit	9,429
Dairy cattle	1,416
Beef Cattle	110
Hogs	267
Poultry	407
Fertilizer	571
Silos	24
Liming	105
Live-stock Diseases and Pests. Animals treated by or at instance of county agents:	
Cattle	91,103
Hogs	176,379
Horses	379
Manure:	
Farmers induced to care for manure	1,316
Estimated manure saved and used, tons	102,000

PROJECT II—BOYS' CLUB WORK.

The farm boy of today is the farmer of tomorrw. It is the purpose of the Extension Service to aid in the education of the farm boys and girls of the state, to inspire them with high ideals and to point out to them the opportunities along agricultural, home making and related lines. In keeping with this policy the farm boys are organized into clubs by the county agents, assisted by the State Boy's Club Agent, and the girls into similar clubs by the home demonstration agents.

The boys are orgaized into clubs for instruction in various subjects. At present we have boys' Corn Clubs, Sweet Potato Clubs, Peanut Clubs, Bee Clubs, Citrus Clubs, Pig Clubs and Fat-Barrow Clubs. The Club members are given instruction in the best methods of producing corn, sweet potatoes, peanuts, etc., and at the end of the crop season club contests are held wherein the boys compete for prizes. The successful contestants are awarded scholarships which permit them to attend the Short Course given annually at the University and designed entirely for the purpose of giving boys instruction and field practice in practical agriculture and for opening to their view the wonderful possibilities in following an agricultural career. These scholarships are awarded by bankers, business men, various associations, railroads, etc. Successful club contestants in the various counties also send their products to state and county fairs, many of them winning prizes of considerable value. Annual camps are held, at which instruction in sanitation, health, athletics, and good citizenship is given, as well as in structly agricultural subjects.

Enrollment in the various Boys' Clubs during the two years ending December 31, 1921, was as follows:

Corn clubs	1,216
Sweet potato clubs	371
Peanut clubs	250
Bee clubs	38
Breeding-Pig clubs	945
Fat-Barrow clubs	40
Calf clubs	47
Others	43
Total	2,950

PROJECT IV—HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK.

Home Demonstration work is specifically provided for in the Smith-Lever Act of Congress and is regarded as of equal rank and importance with the County Agent Work. All activities which contribute to the betterment of farm homes and their occupants fall within the province of the home demonstration work. Among the home demonstration activities and instructional work may be mentioned nutrition and preparation of foods, sewing, gardening, canning, poultry raising, home improvement, sanitation, care of children, home dairying, community betterment and instruction of girl club members in these and related subjects. The Agricultural Extension Division allots to home demonstration work in the counties the same amount as to the county agent work. These funds are supplemented from county sources, usually by Boards of County Commissioners or School Boards.

As in the case of the county agent work, specialists in various subjects, particularly in home dairy and farm poultry work, nutrition and sewing, are employed to assist the county home demonstration agents and to supplement their work. These special workers, together with the District Home Demonstration Agents, carry the various lines of work, as far as possible, into these counties not provided with home demonstration agents.

The home demonstration work has had the hearty sympathy and assistance of the President of the Florida State College for Women and his associates on the College faculty.

On June 30, 1922, there were home demonstration agents in 28 counties. In addition to these, there were 9 negro women agents engaged in home demonstration work among negroes (See Project VI, below).

The following figures, showing activities of the county home demonstration agents during the 12 months ending December 31, 1921, will give an idea of the vast amount of good accomplished:

GENERAL ACTIVITIES.

Days spent in field	5,601
Days spent in office	1,809
Letters written	18,641
Bulletins distributed	32,072
Consultations at home and office	15,568
Visits to club girls	9,307
Visits to home demonstrators (women)	7,797
Club meetings attended	4,773
Attendance of club members at meetings	60,905
Other meetings participated in	1,037
Estimated attendance at other meetings	36,929

DEMONSTRATIONS GIVEN.

Plant propagation	429
Labor-saving appliances	302
Poultry	1,087
Food preservation	1,772
Dairy	67
Home Improvement	544
Food utilization (cooking, nutrition)	1,297
Beautifying the farmstead	249
Clothing and handicraft	1,556
Total demonstrations given	7,303

ENROLLMENT AND MEMBERSHIP.

	Girls.	Women.
Total enrollment in all lines of work	5,818	3,707
Total number reporting	3,898	2,160
Total number in clubs	4,204	1,701

GARDEN, ORCHARD, GROVE AND VINEYARD.

Total garden, orchard or grape demonstrators	1,393	2,421

VEGETABLES, FRUITS AND MEATS CONSERVED.

Number of containers, fruit in glass	66,610	304,068
Number of containers,fruit in tin	9,621	46,794
Value of fruits canned in tin and glass	$ 35,583.10	$166,243.87
Number of containers, vegetables in glass	33,520	135,438
Number of containers, vegetables in tin	32,210	91,911
Value of canned vegetables, tin and glass	$ 19,792.35	$ 77,882.00

Number of demonstrators in meat work	115	280
Meats canned, pounds	1,041	24,695
Total value of canned meats, poultry and fish	$738.00	$19,220.00
Number of steam pressure canners purchased	27	207

POULTRY.

Number of demonstrators	1,526	1,209
Number reporting	1,112	744
Number of dozen standard eggs purchased	1,178	1,108½
Number of demonstrators purchasing standard baby chicks	125	315
Number of demonstrators using incubators	47	310
Number of demonstrators purchasing standard breeding stock	211	410
Number of standard bred chickens purchased	1,351	2,204

TEXTILES, MATERIALS, STRAWS, ETC.

Number of demonstrators	2,555	672
Number reporting	2,152	672
Number of garments and other articles made	11,920	603

VARIED ACTIVITIES.

Number of camps for the instruction of club members and prize winners in counties	19	4
Total attendance at these camps	628	55
Number of community exhibits, fairs and poultry shows held in counties	49	24
Number of club members and demonstrators making exhibits	1,823	685
Number receiving awards	475	205
Number of county fairs	16	
Number of club members and demonstrators making exhibits	754	657
Number making exhibits at district or state fairs	644	1,002
Number receiving exhibit awards at county, district or state fairs	689	519
Total value of prizes including scholarships awarded to club members	$5,417.45	
Number of club members paying part or all of their school expenses from money earned in club work	18	
Number of club members who have bank deposits	114	

HOME IMPROVEMENT

Number of demonstrators	358	504
Number reporting	347	368
Number adopting practices	269	430

IMPROVEMENTS AT INSTIGATION OF AGENTS.

Water systems installed	55
Septic tanks installed	15
Lighting systems installed	23
Heating systems installed	3
Kitchens improved by screening	211
Floors improved	119
Equipment rearranged	96

OTHER HOME IMPROVEMENTS.

Floors	73
Walls	121
Fences repaired	103
Sleeping porches built	65
Living rooms improvel	162
Houses screened	146
Kitchen cabinets installed	22
Wooden boxes installed	94
Wheel trays secured	22
Flower boxes built	99
Sinks and drainboards added	72
Washing machines put into use	63
Ironing boards put into use	38
Other laundry equipment installed	2
Fireless cookers secured	30
Houses repaired	120
Houses remodeled	92
New houses built	113
Unsightly buildings removed or repaired	82
Farmers planting trees	502
Farmers seeding lawns	116
Farmers planting shrubs	334
Farmers planting flowers and vines	996
Shade trees and shrubs planted	2,940

PROJECT V—DAIRY AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, GRASS AND FORAGE WORK.

Interest in dairying has steadily increased in the state during the past biennium. So insistent has been the demand for expert advice on dairy problems, both through county agents and direct applications to the College, that an Extension Dairyman was added to the Extension Division during 1921-'22. His services have proven of incalucuable value in the investigation of dairy possibilities in various communities. A creamery cannot succeed unless conditions for it, from a business standpoint, are favorable. Surveys of certain communities, where the installation of creameries was being considered, showed that the number of cows in the territory was not sufficient to warrant the venture: the useless loss of investments was thereby prevented. On the other hand, the Extension Dairyman has been able to ascertain that in a number of communities the establishment of sour-cream stations, shipping to central creameries, will prove profitable and a number of these have already been established. The work of the Extension Dairyman has also been responsible for the adoption of better and more economical feeding systems by the dairymen of several cities and towns, for the adoption of better and more sanitary methods of handling milk and dairy products and has made it possible for the county agents to offer first-hand and reliable information concerning dairy questions in their respective counties.

In connection with the Home Demonstration work an Extension Home Dairy Agent is employed, with headquarters at Tallahassee. This worker, operating in conjunction with both county and home demonstration agents, gives special attention to the small or home dairy, to the proper preparation of home dairy products and securing profits therefrom and to the best uses of milk and its products in the home.

Under this project, also, is included extension work in animal industry. Mr. John M. Scott, Animal Husbandman of the Experiment Station, holds appointment as Animal Husbandman for the Extension Division and in this capacity assists both livestock producers and county agents with their problems.

Considerable work has been done along extension lines by the Grass and Forage Crop Specialists, surveys of grasses and forage crops having been made in several counties and the county agents advised as to the best uses to be made of available grasses within their counties. A bulletin on grasses has also been published during the biennium.

PROJECT VI—FARM AND HOME MAKERS' CLUBS.

(Extension Work with Negroes.)

For the purpose of this work colored farmers and farm women are organized into Farm and Home Makers' Clubs, through which instruction is given in farm operation and practice, marketing, farm and home conveniences and improvements, health and sanitation, cattle, hog and poultry raising, gardening, good citizenship, etc. Practically no financial support from county sources has been received in this commendable work. The work among negroes is in charge of a Local District Agent who has his headquarters at the Florida A. & M. College for Negroes at Tallahassee, the work being conducted on a cooperative basis with both the A. & M. College and the Florida State College for Women. Local county and home demonstration agents are employed in counties having a large colored farm population and these local agents submit their weekly reports to their county and home demonstration agents, respectively. Colored boys and girls are also organized into clubs, somewhat comparable to the clubs organized among white boys and girls and for similar purposes. Special stress is laid upon industry, thrift and good citizenship.

During the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1922, Local (Negro) County Agents were employed in 6 counties and Local Home Demonstration Agents (Negro Women Agents) in 9 counties. These were all colored people of unusual ability and intelligence, fully awake to the proper relationship to be maintained between white and colored citizens and earnest in their efforts to improve farm and home conditions for the colored people in their respective communities. More liberal provision for such work should be available than is the case at present.

The following tables show the work accomplished with colored farmers, and farm women during the calendar year which ended December 31, 1921:

Corn Clubs:	Men.	Boys.
Clubs organized	19	27
Number enrolled	72	225
Number reporting	61	185
Bushels harvested	2,003	5,735
Value of crop	$ 1,201.00	$ 3,441.00
Average bushels to the acre	23	31
Highest bushel yield	63	81
Market price (bushel)	$ 0.60	$ 0.60
Potato Clubs:		
Clubs organized	15	15
Number enrolled	49	172
Number reporting	34	74
Bushels havested	2,924	6,734
Value of crop	$ 2,193.00	$ 5,050.00
Average bushels to the acre	86	91
Highest bushel yield	175	215
Market price (bushel)	$ 0.75	$ 0.75
Peanut Clubs:		
Clubs Organized	14	15
Number enrolled	51	98
Number reporting	43	62

Bushels harvested	1,806	2,967
Value of crop	$ 903.00	$ 1,488.00
Average bushels to the acre	42	48
Highest yield	78	93
Market price (bushel)	$ 0.50	$ 0.50
Pig Clubs:		
Number enrolled	28	63
Clubs organized	5	8
Number reporting	19	41
Purebred pigs placed	77	136
Value of pork raised	$ 1,155.50	$ 2,040.75
Savings Clubs:		
Number enrolled	17	47
Clubs organized	4	7
Number reporting	9	19
Amount saved by clubs	$ 278.50	$ 395.85

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hog pastures made	56
Hog wallows made	41
Self-feeders made	7
Hogs vaccinated	895
Houses whitewashed	150
Houses painted	34
Homes remodeled	47
Homes screened	181
Homes purchased by influence of agents	19
Fruit trees set out	321
Grape vines set out	147
Water systems installed	4
Telephones installed	10
Visits made to demonstrators	1,576
Visits made to club members	2,232
Number meetings held	656
Attendance	8,616

HOME MAKERS' CLUBS (COLORED).

Canning Clubs:	Women.	Girls.
Enrollment	157	348
Number reporting	103	285
Containers filled in tin quarts, estimated	28,500	51,300
Containers filled in glass pints, estimated	11,270	20,925

Total containers filled	39,770	72,225
Value of products conserved, counting containers at 20c each	$ 795.40	$ 1,445.50
Poultry Clubs:		
Enrollment	109	240
Number reporting	69	122
Purebred chickens raised	1,105	3,135
Eggs preserved for home use, dozens	649	310
Eggs marketed by club members, dozens	271	195
Poultry marketed by club mebers, pounds	1,355	1,115
Value of poultry raised	$ 498.70	$ 373.50
Improvement Clubs:		
Enrollment	141	25
Number reporting	103	148
Fireless cookers made	373	105
Soap made from waste fats, bars	5,219	1,370
Houses whitewashed	79	83
Houses painted	34	11
Homes remodeled	109	90
Homes purchased	25	...
Fruit trees set out	206	132
Grape vines set out	330	212
Rugs and other articles made from croker sacks	901	309
Rag rugs made	143	68
Floor mops made from old stockings	222	98
Hats made from wire grass, pine needles and shucks	378	257
Baskets made from wire grass, pine needles and palmetto	211	192
Water systems installed	2	...
Telephones installed	6	...
Value of articles made from unmarketable and discarded materials from farm and home	$ 398.60	...
Dairy Clubs:		
Enrollment	45	105
Number reporting	23	52
Cows kept for milk used in home	225	...
Butter made by club members, pounds	4,320	2,574
Value dairy products marketed by club members	$ 278.40	$ 108.60
Process butter made in home, pounds	2,208	...

PROJECT VII—ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT PATHOLOGY.

The county agents are called upon to deal with a great many outbreaks of injurious plant diseases and insect pests. Of necessity a county agent cannot be a specialist in all subjects and he must, in many instances, appeal to specialists of the College to assist him. Farmers, truckers and fruit growers make many appeals to the College for the personal services of experts when crops are menaced by insects or disease. In the past it has not been possible to comply with these requests for personal service without discontinuing classes in the Agricultural College or seriously interrupting the work of the investigators in the Experiment Station. To meet this demand as far as possible and to still further improve the work of the county agents in combatting insects and diseases, provision has been made in the Agricultural Extension budget for an Extension worker in Entomology and Plant Pathology. The Board of Control elected to this position Mr. Ed. L. Ayers, formerly Chief Nursery and Orchard Inspector of Texas, and he commenced his duties on April 20, 1922.

PROJECT VIII—POULTRY HUSBANDRY.

The poultry work of the College of Agriculture has developed rapidly during the past two years, in all of its branches. Not only are resident students demanding full courses in poultry husbandry but the demand for special extension work with poultry has been most insistent. Under present arrangements the Professor of Poultry Husbandry in the Agricultural College teaches in the University for half the year and serves with the Extension Division for the remaining half. This results in neither sufficient teaching in the University, on the one hand, nor sufficient extension service to county and home demonstration agents and breeders on the other. As a part of the extension poultry program, an Extension Farm Poultry Agent is employed in connection with the Home Demonstration work, with headquarters at Tallahassee. Both these workers assist the county and home demonstration agents with their poultry problems and respond, as far as possible, to requests for advice or assistance from flock owners. Following is an outline of the program in poultry work for the state, as developed and approved at the annual meeting of County and Home Demonstration Agents in 1921:

1. Encourge farm people to keep purebred poultry.
2. Select breed for specific purpose.
3. Cull carefully, constantly, keeping records before and after.
4. Feed better.
5. Try to solve marketing problems by:
    a. Using the marketing agencies of the farm bureau where practical.
    b. Grading products in order to get best prices for best products.
    c. Producing infertile eggs for table use.
6. Encourage fall hatching for winter broilers.
7. Take advantage of publicity.

8. Encourage organization of county poultry assiciations.
   a. Use newspapers.
   b. Show at state fairs.
   c. Hold county poultry shows and, where possible, use score cards for their educational value.

PROJECT IX—EXTENSION SCHOOLS.

Under this heading are included meetings of adult farmers, fruit growers, etc., for instruction purposes at points other than the University of Florida. Such schools are usually of several days' duration and are devoted mainly to instruction in some special subject, such as citrus growing, dairying, fertilizer mixing, etc. The instructional work is participated in by the county and home demonstration agents and by representatives of the supervisory force and specialists, as well as by competent speakers from outside the Extension Division. Meetings of shorter duration, from a few hours to one or two days, are also held as the needs of different communities or interests require.

In the foregoing report the effort has been made to discuss as briefly as possible the salient features of the agricultural extension work of the College of agriculture of the University of Florida. More complete details concerning this work will be found in the Annual Reports of the Agricultural Extension Division for the years 1920 and 1921, respectively. These reports are obtainable upon application to either the Director of Agricultural Extension at Gainesxille or the Secretary of the Board of Control at Tallahassee.

BUDGET.

There are two federal funds available for Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics in Florida on condition that certain offsets or funds be provided from state sources. The first of these is the Federal Smith-Lever Fund, amounting to $58,872.25, which must be off-set by an annual state appropriation of $48,872.25. The other federal fund requiring offset from sources within the state is the Supplementary Smith-Lever fund, amounting to $15,496.08 per annum. As these two funds have now reached their maximum annual amounts, so far as the United States Government is concerned, and as they will have to be offset year after year in order to make them available it is recommended that a continuing annual appropriation of $64,368.33 ($48,872.25 plus $15,496.08) be provided for this purpose.

From the foregoing report it will be noted that while there are 61 counties in Florida—all of them essentially agricultural—there are now county agents in but 34 of them and home demonstration agents in but 28. Every county in the state should have both a county and a home demonstration agent. With the extension funds available during the past biennium it has been possible for us to pay at the rate of $720.00

per annum, out of state and federal funds, on the salary of each county and home demonstration agent in all cases where county commissioners or school boards appropriated sufficient additional funds to make possible the employment of such agents. However, in many of the counties the amount obtained from the half-mill assessment which is permitted for agricultural purposes is not even sufficient, when added to the state and federal allotment of $720.00 per annum, to employ even one competent agent, let alone two. If the funds appropriated for the Agricultural Extension work can be sufficiently increased so we can pay $100.00 per month on the salaries of the county agent and the home demonstration agent in each of forty counties, it will make it possible for every county in the state to have at least one agent and will increase the number of counties that can have both county and home demonstration agents. In order to do this, we estimate that approximately $28,000.00 per annum will be necessary in addition to the Smith-Lever and Supplementary Smith-Lever appropriations mentioned above. The appropriation of this additional amount would not increase the salaries paid to the county and home demonstration agents; its effect would be to make possible the employment of agents in counties now too poor to have them.

It has been necessary, for lack of funds, to discontinue two annual functions of the College of Agriculture known, respectively, as the Livestock Roundup and Citrus Seminar. For 12 years these meetings have been looked to by live stock breeders and citrus men of the state as exceptional opportunities for getting up-to-date information and keeping abreast of the times. Provision should be made for holding these meetings in the future. During 1922, the time of holding the Ten-Day Farmers' Short Courses at the University was changed from winter to midsummer and designated as "Farmers' Week." The first session, held at the University, August 14 to 19, 1922, was a pronounced success and should be made an annual function of the College of Agriculture. The federal regulations, applying alike to the Federal and State Smith-Lever Funds, prohibit any expenditure from these funds for the holding of meetings of any character whatsoever at the University. Hence it is necessary for these meetings to be provided for out of state funds. The expenses incurred consist of preparation of class room and laboratory material, traveling expenses of speakers and instructors from a distance, erection of tents or special equipment, circular letters, correspondence, clerical help, advertising, etc.

The value of state and county fairs as agencies in agricultural education is clearly recognized. The various Fair Association of the state have insisted that Agricultural Extension Division present its activities to the thousands of people who visit the fairs each year. For this purpose the Division has a wealth of material and can do excellent educational work through the medium of exhibits but here, again, use of the federal extension funds and those state funds appropriated as offsets is prohibited. We recommend that $2,000.00 per annum be provided for exhibits in agriculture and home economics at Florida fairs.

Our recommendations are therefore as follows:

DETAL BUDGET FOR AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION DIVISION.

(County and Home Demonstration Agent Work)

	Amt. Aavailable July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923.	Amt. Required July 1,1923, to June 30, 1924.	Amt. Required July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925. the Biennium.	Total for
As offsets against federal funds:				
Smith-Lever	$ 48,872.25	$ 48,872.25	$ 48,872.25	$ 97,744.50
Supplementary Smith-Lever	15,496.08	15,496.08	15,496.08	30,992.16
For employment County and and home demonstration agents in additional counties.	....	28,000.00	28,000.00	56,000.00
Conducting farmers meetings at College of Agriculture:				
Citrus Seminar	....	250.00	250.00	500.00
Livestock Roundup	....	250.00	250.00	500.00
Farmers' Week	....	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00
Exhibits at Fairs	....	2,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00
Totals	$ 64,368.33	$ 95,868.33	$ 95,868.33	$191,736.66

SUMMARY OF BUDGET COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

	Salaries.			Current Expenses.			Permanent Improvements.		
	Amt. Required July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924.	Amt. Required July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925.	Total for the Biennium.	Amt. Required July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924.	Amt. Required July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925.	Total for the Biennium.	Amt. Required July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924.	Amt. Required July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925.	Total for the Biennium.
Agricultural College: (Instructional Division)									
I General	$ 10,700.00	$ 10,800.00	$ 21,500.00	$ 4,200.00	$ 4,200.00	$ 8,400.00	$ 3,950.00	$ 950.00	$ 4,900.00
II Agronomy & Agr. Engineering .	13,500.00	13,500.00	27,000.00	1,750.00	1,750.00	3,500.00	3,800.00	3,400.00	7,200.00
III Animal Industry & Dairying	6,400.00	6,400.00	12,800.00	2,750.00	2,750.00	5,500.00	1,100.00	700.00	1,800.00
IV Poultry Husbandry.	3,600.00	3,600.00	7,200.00	1,700.00	1,700.00	3,400.00	2,000.00	3,000.00	5,000.00
V Veterinary Science.	3,600.00	3,600.00	7,200.00	500.00	500.00	1,000.00	1,600.00	....	1,600.00
VI Horticulture	9,800.00	9,800.00	19,600.00	2,300.00	2,300.00	4,600.00	2,000.00	500.00	2,500.00
Experiment Station: (Research Division)									
I General	15,700.00	15,700.00	31,400.00	10,890.00	10,890.00	21,780.00	2,500.00	....	2,500.00
II Mailing Room	200.00	200.00	400.00	750.00	750.00	1,500.00	....	....	....
III Animal Industry & Dairying ...	8,340.00	8,340.00	16,680.00	11,185.00	10,735.00	21,920.00	2,550.00	3,050.00	5,600.00
IV Grass and Forage Crops	4,800.00	4,800.00	9,600.00	3,375.00	2,925.00	6,300.00	1,250.00	1,250.00	2,500.00

SUMMARY OF BUDGET COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.—(Continued)

V Chemistry	9,740.00	9,740.00	19,480.00	8,600.00	8,600.00	17,200.00			
VI Soil Survey (totals)				6,000.00	6,000.00	12,000.00			
VII Plant Pathology	13,940.00	13,940.00	27,880.00	8,050.00	8,050.00	16,100.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	3,000.00
VIII Entomology	11,540.00	11,540.00	23,080.00	5,150.00	5,150.00	10,300.00			
IX Horticulture	7,040.00	7,040.00	14,080.00	5,510.00	5,560.00	11,070.00	8,975.00	2,050.00	11,025.00
X Cotton Investigations	12,540.00	12,540.00	25,080.00	8,200.00	8,200.00	16,400.00	550.00	550.00	1,100.00
XI Livestock Diseases	2,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00	1,150.00	1,150.00	2,300.00	1,500.00	1,100.00	2,600.00
XII Forestry Investigation	3,740.00	3,740.00	7,480.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	2,400.00			
XIII Library	3,300.00	3,300.00	6,600.00	1,475.00	1,625.00	3,100.00	1,875.00	1,975.00	3,850.00
Citrus Experiment Station	2,400.00	2,400.00	4,800.00	8,460.00	8,460.00	16,920.00	16,000.00	1,950.00	17,950.00
Tobacco Experiment Station	10,720.00	10,720.00	21,440.00	8,443.00	7,743.00	16,186.00	17,450.00	6,750.00	24,200.00
Everglades Experiment Station (totals)				20,000.00	20,000.00	40,000.00			
Agricultural Extension (Totals)									
Federal Smith-Lever Offset				48,872.25	48,872.25	97,744.50			
Supplementary S.-L. Offset				15,496.08	15,496.08	30,992.16			
Employment Additional County & Home Demonstration Agents				28,000.00	28,000.00	56,000.00			
Farmers' Meetings				1,500.00	1,500.00	3,000.00			
Exhibits at Fairs				2,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00			
TOTALS	$154,100.00	$154,200.00	$308,300.00	$217,506.33	$216,106.33	$433,612.66	$ 69,100.00	$ 28,225.00	$ 97,325.00

RECAPITULATION

OF BIENNIAL BUDGET FOR COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

	Salaries.	Current Expenses.	Permanent Improvements.	Totals.	State Appropriation Required.
Agricultural College. (Instructional).	$ 95,300.00	$ 26,400.00	$ 23,000.00	$144,700.00	
Deductions	....	....	....	32,000.00	
					$112,700.00
Experiment Station. Research	186,760.00	142,370.00	32,175.00	361,305.00	
Deductions	....	....	....	68,000.00	
					293,305.00
Citrus Experiment Station..	4,800.00	16,920.00	17,950.00	39,670.00	39,670.00
Tobacco Experiment Station ..	21,440.00	16,186.00	24,200.00	61,826.00	61,826.00
Everglades Experiment Station	....	40,000.00	....	40,000.00	
Deductions ...	....	....	....	20,000.00	
					20,000.00
Agricultural Extension. (County & Home Demonstration Agent Work ..	....	191,736.66	....	191,736.66	191,736.66
Totals	$308,300.00	$433,612.66	$ 97,325.00	....	$719,237.66

DEAN'S REPORT, COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, FOR THE BIENNIUM ENDING JUNE 30, 1922.

To the President:

I respectfully submit the following report from the College of Engineering of the University of Florida. It has been prepared in collaboration with the Faculty of the College of Engineering, and has the approval of this Faculty.

Except in minor details, and in the matter of added buildings, and two added instructors, its recommendations do not differ from those made by the Board of Control in the preceding biennial report. The needs which existed then have been in part provided for, but the rest still exist, and are even more urgent than before.

SCOPE OF THIS REPORT.

At the request of Dean Anderson, the Department of Physics, which is housed in the Engineering Building, is included in the present report of the College of Engineering, instead of in the report of the College of Arts and Sciences, as has previously been done.

This report accordingly included the following departments:

Civil Engineering.
Physics and Electrical Engineering.
Mechanical Engineering.
Chemical Engineering.
Drawing and Mechanic Arts.

The departments of Chemistry, Economics, English, Geology, Mathematics and Military Science, all of which serve the Engineering College, are included in the reports from other Colleges.

RELATION OF THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING TO THE INDUSTRIES OF FLORIDA.

We regard the College of Engineering as standing in the same relation to the industries of manufacturing, transportation and public utilities, that the College of Agriculture does to the industry of Agriculture. The Act establishing the "Land-grant Colleges" (Colleges of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts) recognized these industries as of cor-ordinate importance with that of agriculture; without them, agriculture itself, as conducted in modern civilized countries, would be impossible. We think, therefore, that eventually the University should give to these industries the same sort of service that it gives to Agriculture; and this will require not only resident instruction, but also extension work in engineering, and an engineering experiment station, such as many of the other states have established at their state universities. At present, with the exception of a very little extension work, the activities of the College of Engineering consist of resident instruction only, and this report accordingly refers to that activity only.

GENERAL STATEMENTS.

The extremely difficult situation described in the last biennial report, due to a threefold increase in enrollment without increase in facilities, continued during the college year 1920-21. Since then it has been greatly relieved in those particulars in which the requests made in the last report have been granted; but not in those particulars in which the requests made in the last report have been granted; but not in those particulars in which the recommendations of that report could not be followed on account of insufficient appropriations.

The recommendations of the last report were, in general, for (1) increased salaries for instructors, (2) additions to the teaching force, (3) more liberal provision for current upkeep of apparatus and buildings, and (4) adequate equipment. The first of these recommendations was substantially granted; and in consequence, the excessive frequent resignations from the faculty have stopped, and marked improvement in morale of faculty and students has taken place and it will not be necessary to recommend and general increase of salaries at this time. The second and third were partially granted; in so far as they were granted, the quality of instruction has been that much the better; in so far as they have not been granted, they are repeated in this report. The fourth was not granted at all, and will have to be repeated in its entirety in this report. Under this heading it is especially urgent that equipment be provided for the shops for woodworking, forge and foundry, no new equipment having been provided since about 1900; the wood shop is still getting along with what is left of the old equipment brought over from Lake City in 1906; while shop work has had to be discontinued in forge and foundry because the old equipment is completely worn out. A wing to the engineering building was built in 1908 for new shops, and has remained idle ever since for lack of equipment to put into it.

As explained in the previous report, the needs mentioned in it and repeated in the present report are ones which must be met in order that instruction of proper quality may be given, WITHOUT FURTHER INCREASE IN ENROLLMENT. But all indications point to further increase in enrollment.

To provide for increased enrollment, more space is necessary; and I am therefore now adding to the recommendations repeated from the last report, one, that, if possible, an additional building be constructed for the College of Engineering, our present building being now overcrowded.

Should it not be possible to provide for some expansion in space, teaching force, and equipment, it would seem to become our duty to again place a rigid limit on the number of students to be admitted to the College of Engineering, as was done in 1920-21. The state might very reasonably, in the interests of economy, adopt the policy of providing higher education for only a limited number of students, just as the United States does at West Point and Annapolis. Unless this is to be its policy, provision ought to be made for sufficient expansion of facilities to keep pace with the growth in enrollment, for it is out of the question to admit more students than there is room for in the class-room or laboratories, which are already in use almost continuously by the various sections of the different classes.

In the recommendations which follow, it is assumed that the state will wish to continue its past policy of admitting all students who have proper preparation, without arbitrary limit as to number.

It is regretted that the recommendations are such as to call for increased appropriations, at a time when taxation is already burdensome. I deem it to be our duty, however, to state fairly our judgment as to the genuine uninflated needs of our departments; and to leave to other agencies the decision as to what extent the state can afford to meet those needs.

More detailed statement follows:

GENERAL PROGRESS SINCE THE LAST BIENNIAL REPORT.

ENROLLMENT.

The enrollment for the past three years in the College of Engineering is shown in the following tables:

College Students.	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
Seniors	14	13	9
Juniors	18	18	31
Sophomores	27	35	36
Freshmen	82	*61	†49
Total college students	149	141	154
Non-collegiate students Vocational (ex-service men)	..	16	71
Short course for Metermen	..	..	23
Grant total	149	157	248

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*In this year a number limit was placed on freshment admitted.

†In this year entrance requirements were raised.

For the year 1922-1923, the total enrollment of college students only had reached 161 on September 18th.

DEGREES CONFERRED.

The degrees conferred from the College of Engineering since the last biennial report number 22, as follows: C. E., 2; B. S. C. E.,8; B. S. E. E., 10; B. S. M. E., 1; B. S. Ch. E., 1.

The total number of bachelor degrees awarded from the College of Engineering to this date is 87; the total number of advanced degrees, 7.

FACULTY.

The faculty of the College of Engineering is considered to consist of all persons who give regular collegiate instruction to engineering students (except undergraduate laboratory assistants.) It includes 20 persons in all, of whom, however, 9 belong primarily to other colleges than that of engineering and give the majority of their teaching to other than engineering students. The remaining 11, belonging to the departments included in this report of the College of Engineering devote the majority of their teaching to engineering students, and consist of 4 heads of departments (of whom 1 also serves as dean), 3 assistant professors, 3 instructors, and 1 assistant instructor.

The number of students per instructor is accordingly rather higher than in most American Colleges of good standing.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The work of this department is carried on by one full professor and one assistant professor, with routine assistance from one undergraduate student assistant giving 12 hours a week of his spare time. All of the work is with sophomores and upperclassmen, and the size of the classes has greatly increased, notwithstanding that the enrollment of engineering fershmen has been kept down by various restrictions. It has been necessary to divide some classes into sections, with the result that the burden on the professors has become too great. There is need for an additional full-time instructor in this department. The department is much cramped for drafting room space, on account of the larger size of classes. The department is badly handicapped in laboratory work by lack of proper equipment, and needs the sum of $10,000, as recommended in the last report, to equip its hydraulic laboratory, and testing laboratory. This department is planning to give a short course for road builders next year, under the auspices of the General Extension Division.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

The department of Physics divides its facilities between the College of Engineering (in whose building the department is located) and the other colleges whose students take physics. The unprecedented enrollment in the College of Arts and Sciences so overloaded this department that it has been necessary to add a full-time instructor not provided for in the budget. This addition has also made it possible to again give advanced courses in pure physics, which had been discontinued for some years on account of lack of time on the part of the instructors. That there is a demand for such courses as electives is evidenced by the fact that one which was announced for the second semester of this year enrolled 9 regular members of the class, besides 7 who attended informally as visitors and not for college credit. The increased size of laboratory classes calls for further duplication of apparatus. The department is somewhat cramped for space; there is no weighing room; there is no research room or private laboratory room where special experiments can be carried on; the work shop and store room are crowded together into the same room, which is an undesirable arrangement.

The electrical engineering department instructs juniors and seniors only. The size of these upper classes has increased greatly, and it has been necessary to divide them into sections in the laboratory, calling for more time of instructors than formerly. A demand has arisen that the University undertake electrical testing of meters and other instruments, so as to be of service in cases of controversy between electric companies and consumers of electricity. Some meters have already been sent in, and were tested with apparatus temporarily loaned to us by the Weston Electric Instrument Company. This has now been returned, and the department is without the reference standards necessary for such work. Work of this kind is a real public service, of benefit to all parties concerned and to the department of electrical engineering; the demand for it exists and comes to us without any seeking on our part; the necessary facilities should certainly be provided as promtply as possible. The department is cramped for space; it has no room that could be set aside for the testing just referred to; it has no research or private laboratory room; to provide for the radio work a shed had to be built just back of the engineering building, and conflicting with the architectural effect of that building; and class room work has had to be carried on in a corner of the laboratory, for lack of an available class-room. The department has given a short course for electric metermen, under the auspices of the General Extension Division.

The teaching force of the combined deaprtments of Physics and Eelectrical Engineering consists of 1 full professor (who also acts as dean of the College, which office requires a large part of his time), 1 assistant professor, 1 instructor, and 1 assistant instructor.

In view of the further increase in enrollment that has taken place this year, it seems certain that an additional man will be needed hereafter in this department. I accordingly recommend that the assistant professor be provided as recommended in the last Board of Control report, in addition to continuing the instructor employed in place of an assistant professor.

DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

The work of this department is carried on by 1 full professor and 1 instructor. Owing to failure to obtain the instructor in mechanic arts asked for in the last report, it has been necessary for the instructor in mechanical engineering to devote about half of his time to the department of Mechanic Arts. The last report recommended an assistant professor rather than an instructor in this department, and this recommendation is repeated herewith.

This department is very badly cramped for lack of more drafting room space. The size of its classes (sophomores, juniors and seniors) has increased in spite of the check given to further increase of the freshman class. But the most serious difficulty under which the department labors is its almost total lack of laboratory equipment, the equipment being limited to two or three obsolete and broken down engines brought here from the old Florida Agricultural College in 1906. The last and all preceding biennial reports for many years have dwelt upon the urgent necessity of correcting this deficiency, in order that Florida may graduate young mechanical engineers who will not be handicapped in competition with graduates from other institutions by lack of the practical instruction the other graduates have had. This necessity, of course, becomes increasingly urgent as time goes on, and the number of students offected increases. By all means the $10,000 requested for this purpose in the last report should be supplied without further delay. There is also needed a better room in which to place the equipment than that now available, which is merely the temporary wooden garage built for the training of soldier mechanics during the war, and totally out of harmony with the architecture of the campus.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERING.

The work of this department is carried on in the same building and under the same management as the department of pure chemistry, there being one assistant professor of chemical engineering responsible to the head of the department of chemistry. This department has been overwhelmed with an enrollment of students far beyond its present capacity. As soon as possible it should be provided with more teaching forces and more space and equipment. Attention is directed to the report of Dr. Leigh, head of this department, printed under the report of the College of Arts and Sciences, in which the situation is discussed in more detail. If his recommendations can be granted, the work of the College of Engineering will be benefited not only in the department of chemical enginneering, but in all other departments as well, since all engineering students are required to take at least one course in chemistry.

DEPARTMENT OF DRAWING AND MECHANIC ARTS.

The work of this department is carried on by one (acting) full professor, and by one instructor in drawing. The instructor in Mechanic arts recommended in the last report was not provided, and it has therefore been necessary to take time of the instructor in mechanical engineering away from his own department to help in this department. The work in drawing calls for no comment, except that there is insufficient drafting room space.

In mechanic arts, the work in machine shop is in pretty good condition, except that the shop is too small for the present size of classes, necessitating division into sections, with corresponding increase in the quantity of teaching work to be done. In other shops, the work has been discontinued, or become almost a farce, on account of insufficiency and broken-down condition of equipment. No new equipment has ever been provided by the University for the wood shop or forge and founry shop. In the whole 17 years of its existence it has gotten along (or recently has failed to get along) with a small quantity of equipment inherited from the former Florida Agricultural College at Lake City. This is, and has been for years, inadequate in quantity, worn out, obsolete and in some cases dangerous. The need for its replacement was so plain in 1917 that the Legislature of that year made an appropriation for building and equipping a shop wing to the engineering building; but construction was not begun till the summer of 1918, by which time building casts had risen so high as to absorb the whole appropriation in the bare building, leaving nothing for equipment. The shop wing has accordingly stood empty and idle for the past four years, except as there has been temporary and casual use of it, for storage and other purposes. The last report recommended an addprpriation of $25,000 for complete adequate modern equipment of these shops; this recommendation is herewith repeated.

DEPARTMENTS IN OTHER COLLEGES USED BY ENGINEERING STUDENTS.

These are discussed under the colleges to which they belong, but call for some comment here, as these department are just as important in the curricula of the engineering student as are the more technical engineering departments. The department of English needs an addition full-time instructor, as pointed out in the last report. The department of Mathematics needs and additional class-room, no suitable room on the whole campus having been found for the new instructor in mathematic provided this year. The department of Chemistry has been discussed under Chemical Engineering. The department of Biology and Geology finds itself unable, for lack of sufficient teaching force, to give any courses in Geology. Geology is an important subject for civil engineers, and is required in our curriculum. The report of two years ago recommended an additional instructor in this department. The department of Military Science is badly in need of proper office equipment—desks, filing cases, shelving, and the like. As the whole staff of instructors in this department is supplied by the Federal Government without cost to the University, it would seem that we should at least supply it with every necessary facility in the way of quarters and furniture. Application has been made to the War Department for an engineer unit under the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, giving training in military engineering; if this unit is established (which would be a great benefit to the College of Engineering), proper office facilities for it should be provided also.

The University Library, which is used all the time by the College of Engineering, and which is an indispensible adjunct to it, is badly handicapped in every way. Many valuable technical books are not cataloged, and cannot be found when needed. To overcome this and other difficulties, the assistant librarian, recommended two years ago, should be provided; and the funds for magazines and new books should be brought up to at least as much as recommended in the last report. The library is urgently in need of more space, and an entire building, of fireproof construction, ought to be provided for it as soon as possible.

On behalf of the Eengineering College, I wish to recommend that the requests of all these departments be granted, as far as possible. It is especially important to the College of Engineering thatprovision of the instructors in English and Geology recommended two years ago, be no longer delayed; that adequate quarters be provided for the departments of Chemistry, Mathematics, Military Science, and the Library; and that the additions which have become necessary to the teaching force in chemistry be made.

GENERAL MATTERS, NOT UNDER ANY SINGLE DEPARTMENT.

The duties of the dean of the College of Engineering are placed upon one of the full professors as extra duties over and above the management of his own department and a full teaching schedule in it. The office of dean carries general responsibility for the College of Engineering in all particulars, and requires the expenditure of a considerable amount of time, which at present amounts to more than two hours per day. Much attention has to be given to the office during the time when other instructors are on vacation. The recommendation for extra pay for the dean, made in the last report, was not granted, and is repeated herewith.

There has been provided a part-time secretary for the College of Engineering, whose duties are to attend to correspdonce for all the departments, keep student records, keep account of requisitions drawn on the various current expenses and equipment funds, do the typewriting in preparing announcements, reports, laboratory directions, the annual catalog, etc., and be on hand in the office to receive persons having business with the college. With the growth in enrollment, and scope of the college, it has become impossible for the secretary to keep up with these duties on a part-time basis. It is accordingly recommended that in future, provision be made for full-time payment of the secretary.

Previous recommendations are again repated, that better provision be made for the janitor work of the engineering building. This building has 35,000 square feet of floor area; the number of person entering the building daily is at least 300 (all the engineering students and faculty, and in addition, large classes in military science and physics); blackboards have to be cleaned, as well as floors and windows; but only one janitor has been provided. In industrial plants one janitor is considered necessary for each 30,000 feet of floor area. It is not strange that the engineering building has not been kept properly clean under these conditions.

REHABILITATION OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

The resources of the College of Engineering have been used for three of the courses of vocational training given at the University for disabled veterans for the world war. These are courses for radio operators, for Morse telegraphers, and for machinists. The total number enrolled for these courses during the past year has been 71. Each course has been in charge of a full-time instructor engaged especially for it, and thus has not infringed upon the work of the regular instructors of the College of Engineering. These instructors were responsible to the Division of Rehabilitation, and were paid by federal funds, but, by request of that Division, were selected by officers of the College of Engineering. The course for radio operators will be discontinued hereafter; but the other vocational courses will be continued.

SHORT COURSE FOR ELECTRIC METERMEN.

Last April there was given by the Electrical Engineering Department, under the auspices of the General Extension Division, a one-week course for electric metermen. This was attended by 23 men from all parts of Florida, and from South Georgia and Alabama. The course consisted of lectures by our instructors in electrical engineering; lectures by electrical engineers with practical experience in meter work, who cooperated with us, being paid merely their expenses and a nominal fee; exhibits and talks by representatives of meter manufacturers, who cooperated without expense to us; and a great deal of practical laboratory work. The men who attended the course, and the managers of the companies from which they came, have expressed themselves as much pleased with the course; they have asked us to establish an electrical testing laboratory here, and they have asked us to repeat and extend the course another year. Neither of these requests can be granted without additional facilities.

We think that the metermen's course was not only advantageous to the central station industry of this section, but also very decidedly to the University, through the contact it has given our electrical engineering department with the central station industry. But it was rather expensive to the department; the planning and organizing of it took most of the spare time of two of the instructors for about three months; during the week it was held, the regular work of the department was completely broken up; money cost to the department was $302.00, nearly all of which, however, represents permanent equipment which the department needed anyhow; and as a result of giving the course, the department has received several valuable gifts of measring instruments from the manufacturers. The cost of advertising the course, and of the lecturers from outside the University, was borne by the General Extension Division.

NEEDS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

NEEDS MENTIONED IN LAST REPORT.

Some of the needs mentioned in the last report have been met, but the remaining ones are more urgent than ever, due to further increase in enrollment. They have been discussed in detail already, and all recommendations of the previous report repeated.

NEED FOR ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTORS.

Besides the instructor in mechanic arts recommended two years ago, I recommend the appointment of an additional assistant professor in physics and electrical engineering and an instructor in civil engineering. The reason for this is because, on account of increased enrollment, it will be necessary hereafter to divide all freshmen classes into three sections instead of two as heretofore; and to sectionalize a number of the higher classes which have not hitherto been divided into sections.

NEED FOR ADDITIONAL SPACE.

All rooms in the engineering building are now in use very intensively, and more space is needed even now, without waiting for further increase of enrollment to intensify the need. The department of Civil and Mechanical Engineering and of drawing all need more drafting room space; the Physics Department needs a weighing room; the Electrical Engineering Department needs a testing room to meet the demand for testing from the central stations, and a radio room to replace the present wooden shed; there is no place at present available for the Mechanical Engineering laboratory execpt the unsightly wooden shed built as a temporary garage during the war; there is only one recitation room which will accommodate more than 40 students, and many such rooms may be needed if the enrollment increases; all the departments need a little reserve of sapce in order to be able to carry on any research work or special experiments, which all ought to undertake to do. In view of all these needs, it is recommended that the proposed building just southeast of the engineering building and marked 4 on the original campus plan be assigned to the College of Engineering, instead of to Anthropology and Philosophy as marked on the campus plan, and that construction of this building be begun as soon as possible. A preliminary estimate indicates that $70,000 would be sufficient to construct a building that would provide for all the needs for additional space just mentioned.

NEED FOR A MACHINIST AND MECHANICIAN.

Not only the College of Engineering, but many other departments of the University already have a good deal of machinery installed. The College of Engineering will certainly have a great deal more in the future, in its new shops and its hitherto undeveloped laboratories of mechanical engineering and hydraulics. For the proper care and upkeep of all this machinery, it would seem to be the best economy to employ a regular machinist to devote his full time to it, and at the same time assist in the care and upkeep of other apparatus, and in the construction of new apparatus, and in caring for minor repairs of the buildings, heating system, etc. A ompetent man could be secured for $150.00 per month, and I recommend that provision be made in future for a mechanician at this salary, to be responsible primarily to the professor of mechanical engineering, but to serve other department as well.

There follows a tabulation, in the form used in the last report, showing what the annual budget for the College of Engineering for the years 1922-23 and 1924-25 would be if all the recommendations made herein are adopted. For comparison there are shown the corresponding figures as actually provided for the present year.

Respectfully submitted,
J. H. BENTON,
Dean of the College of Engineering.

BUDGET AS REQUIRED FOR THE BIENNIUM BEGINNING JULY 1, 1923, AND ENDING JUNE 30, 1925.

	Amt. Available July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923.	Amt. Required July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924.	Amt. Required July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925.	Total for the Biennium.
1. GENERAL.				
SALARIES:				
(1) Dean	$ 200	$ 200	$ 200	$ 400
(2) Secretary	650	1,000	1,000	2,000
CURRENT EXPENSES:				
Office Supplies, Postage, Stationery, Telegraph, Printing, etc.	370	375	375	750
PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT:				
Furniture and Fixtures	250	250	250	500
New building	....	35,000	35,000	70,000
Totals	$ 1,470	$ 36,825	$ 36,825	$ 73,650

2. CIVIL ENGINEERING.				
SALARIES:				
(1) Professor of Civil Engineering	$ 3,400	$ 3,400	$ 3,400	$ 6,800
(2) Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering	2,700	2,700	2,700	5,400
(3) Instructor in Civil Engineering	....	1,800	1,800	3,600
(4) Student Assistant	250	250	250	500
CURRENT EXPENSES:				
Maintenance of Laboratory and Instruments	225	225	225	450
PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT:				
Equipment of Hydraulic and Testing Laboratories	250	5,000	5,000	10,000
Totals	$ 6,825	$ 13,375	$ 13,375	$ 26,750
3. PHYSICS AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.				
SALARIES:				
(1) Professor of Physics and Electrical Engineering	$ 3,400	$ 3,400	$ 3,400	$ 6,800
(2) Associate Professor of Physics	2,700	2,700	2,700	5,400
(3) Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering	....	2,500	2,600	5,100
(4) Instructor in Physics and Electrical Enginering	1,800	1,800	1,800	3,600
(5) Assistant Instructor in Physics and Electrical Engineering	1,200	1,500	1,500	3,000
(6) Student Assistance	550	550	550	1,100
CURRENT EXPENSES:				
Upkeep of Laboratory and Apparatus, Physics	750	750	750	1,500
Upkeep of Laboratory and Apparatus, Electrical Engineering	225	225	225	450
PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT:				
Physics Laboratory, new apparatus	....	500	500	1,000
Electrical Engineering, new apparatus	250	1,500	1,500	3,000
Totals	$ 10,885	$ 15,425	$ 15,525	$ 30,950
4. MECHAINCAL ENGINEERING:				
(1) Professor of Mechanical Engineering	$ 100	$ 3,200	$ 3,300	$ 6,500
(2) Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering	1,800	2,500	2,600	5,100
(3) Student Assistance	100	100	100	200
(4) Mechenician	....	1,800	1,800	3,600

CURRENT EXPENSES:				
Maintenance of Laboratory	225	225	225	450
PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT:				
Equipment of Steam Laboratory...	250	5,000	5,000	10,000
Totals	$ 5,475	$ 12,825	$ 13,025	$ 25,850
5. CHEMICAL ENGINEERING.				
SALARIES:				
Associate Professor of Chemical Engineering	$ 2,700	$ 3,000	$ 3,000	$ 6,000
CURRENT EXPENSES:				
(For other items under this department see budget for Chemistry under College of Arts and Sciences.	250	....	....	....
Totals	$ 2,950	$ 3,000	$ 3,000	$ 6,000
6. DRAWING AND MECHANIC ARTS.				
SALARIES:				
(1) Associate Professor of Drawing and Mechanic Arts	$ 3,000	$ 3,000	$ 3,000	$ 6,000
(2) Instructor in Drawing	1,800	1,800	1,800	3,600
(3) Instructor in Mechanic Arts...	....	1,800	1,800	3,600
(4) Student Assistance	250	250	250	500
CURRENT EXPENSES:				
Supplies and Upkeep of Shops	425	425	425	850
PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT:				
Equipment of Wood Shop:	250	7,500	7,500	15,000
Equipment of Forge Shop	....	2,500	2,500	5,000
Equipment of Foundry	....	2,500	2,500	5,000
Totals	$ 5,725	$ 19,775	$ 19,775	$ 39,550

SUMMEARY OF THE BUDGET OF THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AS RECOMMENDED IN THIS REPORT.

	Amt. Available July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923.	Amt. Required July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924.	Amt. Required July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925.	Total for the Biennium.
Salaries	$ 29,610	$ 39,250	$ 39,550	$ 78,800
Current Expenses	2,220	2,225	2,225	4,450
Permanent Improvements, Exclusive of Building	2,000	24,750	24,750	49,500
Building	....	35,000	35,000	70,000
Totals	$ 33,830	$101,225	$101,525	$202,750

June 26, 1922.

To the President:

I respectfully submit herewith the following report upon the condition, progress and needs of the College of Law.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The development of the College of Law during the biennium ending June 30, 1922, has been gratifying in many ways. With a heavy course of ninety semester hours, and enlarged enrollment, increased interest and attendance on the part of residents of other states as well as of Florida, worthy achievements of law students and comparatively large graduating classes, membership in the Association of American Law Schools, a rating by the Board of Regents of the State of New York equalled by only three other law schools of the South, and extended entrance requirements keeping pace with the demand of the times and taking effect in the near future, the College has not failed to contribute its part to the usefulness and advancement of the University.

A distinguished Floridian recently has said: "A strong law school is a distinct asset to any university; a weak one is a liability." The primary reason for the existence of a law school, however, is the peculiar service that it is able to give to society. In a leter accompanying the gift of a magnificent Lawyers Club House to the University of Michigan, this service has been well expressed as follows: "The character of the the legal profession depends largely on the character of the law schools. Real lawyers were never needed more than now, and they have grave responsibilities. There never was a time when they had so much power as now. It will be for the lawyers to hold this great Republic together without sacrifice of the democratic institutions."

STUDENT BODY.

The interest and confidence of the public in the College may be observed in the growth of its attendance. Reduced to an enrollment of forty-six in 1917-18, the period of greatest depression during the war, its enrollment has increased as follows:

1918-19	62 students
1919-20	98 students
1920-21	115 students
1921-22	154 students

Considering our heavy course and high standards, our 1921-22 enrollment of one hundred and fifty-four students is remarkable. It is over twice the law enrollment of Emory for the same period; exactly twice the law enrollment of Tulane; and only three short of law enrollment of that celebrated institution on the Pacific coast, Stanford University.

Our students generally have been imbued with loyalty and faithfulness to their work. Naturally they have been interested in forensic activities. Last year they constituted three-fourths of the personnel of the winning teams in intercollegiate debating. They also won the senior oratorical medal and the faculty loving cup offered to stimulate interest in inter-society debates.

GRADUATES.

At the close of the session of 1920-21 twelve men were given the degree of LL. B. The following year twenty-three men were graduated, three receiving the degree of J. B. and twenty the degree of LL. B.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

Th Articles of Association of the Association of American Law Schools, of which this College is a member, makes the following requirement of its members: "After September 1, 1923, it shall require of all candidates for its degree at the time of their admission to the school either the completion of one year of college work or such work as would be accepted for admission to the second or sophomore year in the College of Liberal Arts of the state university or the pricipal coleges and universities in the state where the law school is located."

The recommendation of the American Bar Association is to the same effect.

By action of the Board of Control students entering the College of Law as candidates for degrees during the session of 1923-24 must present, in addition to the requirement of sixteen entrance units, one year of college work; those entering thereafter must present two years of college work.

As these increased requirements for admission are not effective during the session of 1922-23, it may be expected, judging from the past, that there will be a heavy inrush of students during said period. These students will give bulk to our enrollment during the next few years of reduced admission. In this connection it may be interesting to note the following tabulation of the academic training of our student body during the session of 1921-22:

Specials	18
Sixteen units or more less than one year	92
One year college work	16
Two years college work or more	22
College degrees	6
Total	154

FACULTY.

At the close of the session of 1921-22 Dr. John H. Moore resigned from our faculty to accept a similar position at increased compensation in Mercer University. Dr. Moore has rendered very satisfactory service, has endeared himself to students and faculty, and was increasing in power and usefulness. The vacancy created by his resignation has been filled by the appointment ofProf. R. A. Rasco, A. M., LL. B., formerly Dean of the Department of Law of Stetson University and for thirteen years a professor of law in that institution.

It may be mentioned in passing that during the year just closed three offers of law professorships elsewhere have been made to members of our faculty, in each case at increased compensation. In one case an offer of $4,400.00 was made and rejected. That we have retained our faculty, with no more changes, speaks well for the College. I am confident that Florida has inaugurated a policy of support for her University that, so soon as possible, will relieve this strain upon the loyalty of our professors.

A FIFTH PROFESSOR.

For the last two years the College has been run by the full-time services of four professors and the part-time services of one. In my last report I said: "To offer the full three-year course it is necessary to have five full-time men. We have gotten along so far by the makeshift of alternating ten or eleven hours of work." The demand now for a fifth professor is more acute than it was then. Our classes have become so large that it is very detrimental as a matter of pedagogy and very difficult as a matter of fact to combine them. Indeed, it would be well to divide our first year class into sections, but I will not discuss this need at this time. I will simply say that, because of our large classes, the growing evils of alternation, and the increasing demand for two electives in our course which hitherto we have been able to omit, although with difficulty, the need for a fifth professor is now very urgent, and I earnestly recommend an appropriation of $6,600.00 to provide one for the next biennium.

LAW LIBRARY.

My last report showed that there were 5414 separately bound volumes in the law library. There are now 5735 such volumes in the library. $700.00 of our fund last year was used to purchase book stacks from The Art Metal Construction Company and they will furnish us considerable book space for the future. Other reports have pointed out the deficiencies of the law library and the need for improvement. The immediate correction of such deficiencies, however, is not now our most pressing need; and consequently, in the interest of economy, I recommend the appropriation of $4,000.00 for the law library for the next biennium.

LIBRARIAN AND SECRETARY.

The work of secretary and librarian of the College is united in one office. Of late years this work has become heavy. Correspondence, reports lectures, examination questions and instructional devices of various sorts must be typed. Summer correspondence is increasing. Books must be accessioned, the library must be kept in order and frequently checked up, assistance must be given students in the use thereof, and a variety of miscellaneous duties performed. The combination of personal and techincal qualifications required for the successful occupancy of the office is not common. The office is indispensable to the work of the College, and is being filled very efficiently. The salary is now $1,200.00 for ten months' service. I recommend that it be made $1,800 for eleven months' service.

ECONOMICAL ADMINISTRATION.

With the policy of economical administration the faculty of the College of Law is in thorough sympathy. It has sought always to get the maximum returns for the least money requisite for the proper conduct of its work. A law college can be kept to a high standard at less expense than any other college, as a comparison of budgets amply will demonstrate. Each law student, for example, pays the University $40.00 per year tuition. Such tuition this past year approximated $6,000.00, a sum that would go far toward taking care of the law library and giving us an additional professor.

The most vital and important thing that a law school offers its students is instruction—personal contact with keen, capable, devoted, researchful and resourceful teachers. It does not use work-shops, experimental farms, livestock, apparatus, or chemicals in its work. Hence, its chief concern ever must be to keep the quality of its faculty as high as possible.

Following is a statement of the requirements of the College for the next biennium, the salaries of the dean and of the old professors being given on the basis of the appropriation of 1921:

	Amt. Available July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923.	Amt. Required July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924.	Amt. Required July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925.	Total for the Biennium.
I. Salaries				
Dean	$ 200.00	$ 200.00	$ 200.00	$ 400.00
Four law professors at $3,400	13,600.00	13,600.00	13,500.00	27,200.00

Fifth law professor	....	3,300.00	3,300.00	6,600.00
Secretary and Librarian	1,200.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	3,600.00
II. Current Expenses:				
Office supplies	291.00	300.00	300.00	600.00
Traveling expenses, and fee, A. A. L. S.	....	* 150.00	150.00	300.00
III. Permanent Improvements:				
Office fixtures and repairs ...	391.02	250.00	250.00	500.00
Law library	1,902.48	2,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00
Total	$17,584.50	$21,600.00	$21,600.00	$43,200.00

*Hitherto paid from general University funds for said purposes.

Respectfully submitted,
HARRY R. TRUSLER,
Dean.

THE BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE TEACHERS COLLEGE AND NORMAL SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA.

To the President:

The following report of the condition, progress and needs of the Teachers College and Normal School is respectfully submitted:

GENERAL SITUATION IN THE TEACHERS COLLEGE AND NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Teachers College and Normal School has never yet been able to render the service to the teachers and educational interests of the state that it desires to render. Teaching is the one profession fostered on the campus which men are not entering in ever increasing numbers. The reason for this is probably financial, but whatever it may be, it seems now that under the present organization, it will forever be impossible for the enrollment in the Teachers College, when compared with that in other colleges on the campus, to be as large as it should. The first and greatest need of the College is, therefore, an opportunity to reach a greater number of students, and this report is confined largely to the enumeration of plans and policies by which this need may be met.

DEGREES GRANTED.

During the biennium, 42 degrees and 13 Normal Diplomas were granted. This is the largest number of graduates the College has ever had in a biennium, and if I mistake not, this is the largest number of any college on the campus for the biennium that has just closed. They may be listed as follows:

May, 1921:
4 granted degree of Bachelor of Science in Agricultural Education.
1 the degree of Bachelor of Science in Education.
1 the Normal Diploma.
—
6 Total for May, 1921.

August, 1921:
2 granted the degree of Master of Arts in Education.
3 the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Education.
2 the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agricultural Education.
9 Normal Diplomas.
—
16 Total in August, 1921.

May, 1922:
4 granted the degree of Bachelor of Science in Education.
6 the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Education.
7 the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agricultural Education.
—
17 Total in May, 1922.

August, 1922:
1 granted the degree of Master of Arts in Education.
9 the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Education.
1 the degree of Bachelor of Science in Education.
2 the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agricultural Education.
3 Normal Diplomas.
—
16 Total in August, 1922.

Grand Total: 42 degrees and 13 Normal Diplomas for the biennium.

ENROLLMENT DURING THE BIENNIUM.

That the enrollment in Teachers College is entirely too small to meet the demands of the great profession of teaching, can be seen from the following figures. During the scholastic year 1920-21:

42 enrolled in Teachers College.
37 Enrolled in the Normal School.
2 Enrolled in the Graduate School majoring in Education.

81 Total enrolled in Teachers College and Normal School.
29 enrolled in other colleges but removing entrance conditions in the the Normal School.

110 Grand Total.

The enrollment for the scholastic year 1921-22 was as follows:

55 Enrolled in Teachers College.
29 Eenrolled in the Normal School.

64 Total enrolled in Teachers College and Normal School.
18 Enrolled in other colleges but electing courses in Teachers College.
38 Enrolled in other colleges but removing entrance conditions in the Normal School.

140 Grand Total.

Though the enrollment during the second year of the biennium shows a considerable increase over that of the preceding year, especially in college work, nevertheless, we are not yet turning out enough educational leaders and teachers to satisfy the demand.

CO-EDUCATION.

Neither are they being trained anywhere else in the state. The total number of students in both state institutions of higher learning preparing to become teachers was last year less than 200. Yet it requires 6,000 or more white teachers to man the schools of the state. It is absurd to think that 200 is a sufficient number to fill the vacancies that occur yearly. The United States Commissioner of Education estimates that the annual "turn-over" of rural school teachers is more than one in three, and in some states the average term of service of the rural school teaching is not more than two years. I do not have the figures for Florida, but it is probably very much the same as it is in the other states. Sixty-two per cent of the pupils in Florida are in rural schools, according to the State Rural School Inspector. It is readily seen that the two state institutions are nothing like meeting the demand for trained teachers in the elementary and rural schools. The truth is that the mass of teachers are nowhere being trained for their profession in the State of Florida.

Even the high school teachers are not being trained in the state. In an investigation made by a member of the Teachers College faculty, it was found that seventy per cent of the teachers in the thirty-six accredited high schools of Florida received their education out of the state. Something is radically wrong somewhere. I believe the remedy can be found by making Teachers College coeducational.

Still Teachers College is more nearly meeting the demand for principals, administrators and supervisors than for trained classroom teachers. It would be pleasing to us if we could also send out a greater number of classroom teachers. The men usually enter administrative positions and women classroom teaching. It is, therefore, respectfully suggested for your thoughtful consideration, whether or not Teachers College should be made co-educational.

Authority for the admission of female students to Teachers College is found in the Acts of 1905, Chap. 5384, Section 23, or Section 313 of the "Compilation of School Laws of the State of Florida" for the year 1921, which reads as follows:

"No person shall be amitted to said University except white male students having the prerequisite qualification to which the said Board of Control may add others in their judgment and discretion, except to the Normal Department thereof for the instruction and education of teachers; when both male and female students may be admitted to that department."

In the state, and even in the United States, as a whole, only about one-eighth of the members of the teaching profession are men. Teachers College at present, must as a consequence recruit its student body from one-eighth of the profession, which in figurative language, is requiring us to make brick without straw.

Five plans are suggested by which co-education may be put into operation:

1. The Teachers College may be made co-educational throughout its entire four years. This is the plan which the immediate faculty of the Teachers College advocates. If, however, this does not meet with your approval and that of the Board of control, then it is asked,
2. That women students who can enter the junior class be permitted to complete the last two years of their college work in Teachers College, or,
3. That those women who are 21 years of age and above be permitted to enter the Normal Training Department at whatever stage of advancement they have attained, or,
4. That women teachers be admitted to the Spring Summer School.
5. The fifth plan is that women graduate students be permitted to enter. This is the very least that should be granted. From the demand for graduate work during the Summer School, which I shall have occasion to mention later, I am convinced that this would mean as much to the University in the training of educational leaders as anything else that could be suggested.

As the type of woman included under the second, third and fifth plans would of necessity be more mature and serious than the average girl, the usual objection to co-education would, to a large extent, be eliminated. For the next five or six years, this would involve very little addition expense, at least so far as the teaching force is concerned, as the present faculty of Teachers College could handle two hundred more pupils almost as easily as they do the present number. We have as good teaching force as could be expected; we have the building for classroom and laboratory work; with a very reasonable outlay for equipment a sufficient amount could be procured. We would eventually need a woman's dormitory, but at present many excellent homes and boarding houses are going up near the University and women could find satisfactory lodging for a while. The main need is co-education.

Every state university except our own is now partly or completely co-educational, and every one of the teachers colleges listed in the Directory of the United States Bureau of Education, 1922, Table XV, is co-educational, or open to women only.

TEACHER TRAINING IN HIGH SCHOOLS.

A few years ago a law was enacted for the training of teachers in the public high schools. It seems that this has not been universally established in all the hight schools, but I believe that it should be encouraged. In an exhaustive report on "The Professional Preparation for American Public Schools," a committee of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching has this to say:

" * * * In spite of the considerable amount of secondary work now required of them, it is obvious that in the broadest sense these professional training schools, hitherto by accident described as 'normal schools,' are already, in spirit and purpose, essentially a part of that equipment for higher and professional education that constitutes a university, whether so organized or not. There are excellent reasons why it would be wise to organize and confirm this fact by incorporating the present normal schools together with the university school of education as a state Division of Education fully organized and equipped to provide for all phases of the professional training of teachers for the public schools of the state." (Bulletin Number Fourteen, 1920, pp. 55-56.)

If the committee is right it would seem to follow that there should be a close connection between these high school training departments and the Teachers College of the University. It would seem that they should be under the general supervision of the State Department of Education, but under the immediate supervision of the State University. It would be a simple matter for our High School Visitor to have as a part of his duties the supervision of these department in the various high schools, if they should be established. I believe that in cooperation with the State Department of Education, such teacher training should be encouraged.

EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PROFESSION OF TEACHING.

At a meeting of the County Superintendents in April of the present year, a resolution was passed requesting the Legislature of the State to pass a law to the effect that after July first, 1923, no one would be permitted to take the State Teachers Examination who has not completed the tenth grade of high school, and after July first, 1925, that no one would be permitted to take the State Teachers Examination who has not completed four years of high school work. I believe that we should encourage in every way that we can the passage of this law. It will do much for the profession of teaching in this State.

SPRING SUMMER SCHOOL.

There has developed among the teachers of the state a considerable demand for normal and college training after their schools close in the early spring. During the past year, numerous requests were received for permission to enter the University from about the first of April on until the close of the college year. As the University is organized on a semester basis, this could not be granted without considerable inconvenience to teacher and student alike. It may as well be realized that teacher-training in Florida as the educational system is now organized, must be done by piecemeal, and while the teacher is in service. Be it said to the everlasting credit of the teachers of the state that many of them seize every opportunity that offers for imporving themselves. They teach five or six months during the year and, if they have an opportunity, they are willing to fill out the year with four or five months of study. They sometimes continue this process for several years until their degrees have been received. One of the graduates in August, 1922, entered the Summer School as early as 1912, and has been in attendance at nearly ever Summer School since. Another entered in 1914 and has not missed a Cummer School since. Teachers as a rule are poor, very poor, and cannot afford to take a year or two off to complete their education. Since many schools close about the first of April, many such teachers can find time for study during the months of April and May, and on through the Summer School. The University has made no provision whatever for this special type of work for the months of April and May, and men teachers who are out of employment at this time do not have the opportunity for any kind of study at the University until the beginning of the Summer School, except under serious disadvantages, and the women teachers none at all.

For the above reasons, I believe we might begin what may be called a Spring Summer School, attempting in a smaller way what is done in the regular Summer School. If such arrangements can be made, teachers whose schools close about the first of April could begin their study somewhere from the first to the fifteenth of April and by the end of the Summer School succeed in doing the equivalent of a full semester's work.

With $1,200.00 and the additional instructors in the Normal School for which I am asking elsewhere, I estimate that sufficient teaching force may be employed to carry this program through satisfactorily.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL.

When we come to consider the Summer School, conditions are so serious and opportunities for improvements so numerous that plain words must be used in describing the situation. Without any apology whatever, I am asking for $10,000.00 per annum for this important phase of the University work. I realize that this is exactly double the amount granted in the preceding budget, but I firmly believe that this increase would be highly justified. I shall explain.

Almost every member of the Faculty who teaches both during the Summer School and the regular annual session agree that their work is heavier during the Summer School. The regulations of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools under which the University operates during the regular session makes fifteen hours a week the maximum teaching load per instructor. In the Summer School, on the other hand, all instructors of whatever rank are expected to teach eighteen or more. Yet they receive only about one-half their monthly salary for the annual session. It is to be hoped the number of instructors for the Summer School may be increased to the point that will enable us to offer the necessary courses and at the same time reduce the number of hours to fifteen.

The salary of University professors should be increased, at least to two-thirds, prhaps even to three-fourths, that received during the annual session. We should certainly not skimp in the training of our teachers.

Under these conditions, very little help in the form of committee work should be expected or asked of them, as they are already doing considerably more work than they are premitted to do during the regular session. Yet some of them have done as much committee work in the eight weeks of the Summer Session as they have done during the entire regular session. For example, let me give a few illustrations:

1. Such problems as that of classification calls for dilligent inquiry on the part of the Committee on Admission and the Committee on Advanced Standing. Many of the students who enter the Summer School have been teaching a dozen or more years, but yet they wish to continue their education and prepare themselves still further for their chosen profession. Their records are very irregular; their reports have in many cases been lost or burned; in some cases even the schools they attended have ceased to exist. This makes the duties of the Committees on Admission and Advanced Standing well nigh impossible of performance, but, nevertheless, the task must be atttempted, for these mature teachers must be encouraged by classification.

2. The work required to direct the Employment Bureau requires almost the entire time of one man. The demands made upon the Chairman of the Bureau are set forth in his report below. The statements there are under, rather than over-estimated. I concur heartily in his recommendations for improvement.

3. The Summer School has become, here as everywhere else, the great period of the training of teachers; especially, educational leaders. During the summer of 1921, there were in attendance between 25 and 30 graduate students. The number was still larger in 1922. These students require a lot of time and attention, especially of the Chairman of the Graduate Committee. The Chairman of the Committee is authority for the statement that with proper encouragement the number of graduate students could be greatly increased. Heretofore, we have had to devote so much of our time to elementary courses that we have been compelled to neglect the graduate work. Many more graduate courses should be offered, but this will necessitate the employment of other instructors to teach part of the undergraduate courses. A University is known by the leaders it turns out, and it seems to me that this is our one big opportunity—and we are grossly neglecting it. Adequate funds should be appropriated to justify us in offering more graduate courses.

4. The work of the committee on financing and editing the summer edition of the Alligator consists in auditing and paying accounts, in engagaing a press, in directing students who secure advertisements, etc. One of the members of the Committee was also responsible for the material contained in each issue of the Alligator. It was his duty to proofread all galley sheets, censor all copy, and safeguard the morale of the paper.

5. The duties of the committee for planning public functions consists in arranging programs for such occasions as the Fourth of July, in securing Commencement speakers, and in arranging platforms and stages for the same.

6. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction requires very minute reports at the end of each month of Summer School, and a separate report at the end of the Summer Cchool, the last requiring much time on the part of the entire Faculty.

7. In order that the buildings may be kept clean and in sanitary condition, I find it necessary to designate some member of the Faculty to supervise the janitorial work of each building.

The above duties must be performed in addition to eighteen hours of teaching.

The urgent need for such committee work is futrher demonstrated by the fact that, for several years, the number of students registered in the Summer School has been greater than the total enrollment of the entire preceding annual session, if the number of students in the Division of Rehabilitation be omitted in both cases. The accompanying table shows the increase in attendance at the Summer School since its establishment in 1910.

TABLE.

SHOWING INCREASE IN ENROLLMENT IN THE SUMMER SCHOOL SINCE 1910.

Year.	Enrollment.	Year.	Enrollment.
1910	74	1917	433
1911	106	1918	434
1912	152	1919	612
1913	136	1920	744
1914	269	1921	783
1915'	402	1922	890
1916	532		

Despite the fact that as many duties as possible have been delegated to other members of the Faculty, still most of the administrative duties of the Summer School rest upon the shoulders of the Dean and one secretary. They have had to handle in eight weeks time the registration and reports of more students than all five deans with their secretaries have done during the entire annual session. As a result, both my predecessor and I have at times been sent to the hospital for repairs. This is, however, a small matter when compared with the poor quality of work that must be done in order to get through at all. We need at least two assistant deans of the Summer School to help with the duties of administration.

Likewise, on account of the enormous amount of correspondence and office work which the Summer School now entails, at least $400.00 should be appropriated for additional clerical help. During the past two summers it has been necessary for the dean to do a considerable amount of this work in addition to his duties as dean, and consequently, he has not had the opportunity to give to students the calm, deliberate, and thoughtful advice in planning their courses that they should have had.

The Employment Bureau, which as at present conducted, renders a very valuable service to the teachers of the state, should have a full time secretary during the months of June, July and August. The Chairman of the Employment Bureau shows in his report, which is appended below, that the work of the Bureau has about doubled in one year. Besides the service rendered to the teachers, the advertising value of the Bureau is one of the best afforded the University, and should not suffer for lack of clerical assistance.

Finally, it is the part of wisdom in any undertaking, whether financial or educational, to have a sufficient force to man the establishment properly, and only for this am I asking. I do not believe that any of us have yet realized that the Summer School is already the largest school on the campus, and can be made perhaps the most valuable part of the training which is offered at the University.

ORGANIZATION OF TEACHERS COLLEGE AND NORMAL SCHOOL.

In my opinion the Teachers College and Normal School should be divided into two parts; first, the Teachers College proper, consisting of Freshmen, Sophomore, Junior and Senior classes in college as at present organized; second, the Normal School. The Normal School should in turn be divided into two parts; the first two years should be equivalent to the last two years in a high grade normal high school. The purpose of this is to make it possible for students who cannot remain in college continuously to finish two years and go out and teach; to return and finish two others and then teach another year or two and then complete their college course. Of course, it should be said that all of this work should remain under the general supervision of the professors of Education in Teachers College. The last two years of Normal School should be practically equivalent to the Freshman and Sohpohomre years in Teachers College. Many of our very best students, for instance about fifty per cent of our recent graduating class, have begun their University careers in the Normal School and have continued on through college, receiving their degrees at the end of their college careers. For this reason, the teaching in these two years should be the very best that can be had.

The loss of two of our men, notably Professor L. W. Buchholz, who is giving his entire time to the Division of Rehabilitation, and Professor W. B. Hathaway, who has been transferred from the Normal School to the Departments of English and Spanish in the College of Arts and Sciences, makes it imperative that we add additional instructors to the Normal School. Professor W. A. Little, who has for several years been prominent in Normal School work in Georgia and Florida, has been elected to take Professor Hathaway's place. It seems now that Professor Buchholz will be away from us for several years more and someone should be elected to carry his work in the meantime. During the biennium, we have depended to a large extent on teaching fellows for the instruction in the Normal School. This has not proved satisfactory. Model teachers are necessary if one is to have a model school. In the future, Teachers College purposes to have its students do much more beneficial work,—observing, visiting, surveying and teaching under careful supervision. We feel that only in this way can we develop such teachers and supervisors as we desire to turn out. There is comparatively little benefit to be derived from observing an inexperienced teaching-fellow conducting a recitation. We desire that every recitation that the students of Teachers College observe shall be as nearly perfect as possible. I, therefore, ask that two additional instructors be added at $1,800.00 each to the teaching force in the Normal School. One of these is to be in charge of the work in the Natural Sciences, and Mathematics, which has heretofore been carried on by teaching fellows; and one in the Social Sciences, which has heretofore also been taken care of by supervised teachers and teaching fellows. These men will add materially to the efficiency of the regular session and the Summer School and are absolutely essential to the success of the Spring Summer School. With well-equipped instructors, men who have a professional outlook on teaching, the stuudents in the first two years of the Normal School will be given much better instruction; but what is more to the point, the college students in Teachers College will also have a much better opportunity to observe good teaching and to think along professional and educational lines.

OTHER CHANGES IN THE FACULTY.

In the pereceding paragraph, statement was made that Professor L. W. Buchholz and Professor W. B. Hathaway have been transferred to other pepartments of the University and that Professor Little has been added. At the beginning of the present biennium, as announced in the preceding report, Dr. Joseph Roemer was added to the Faculty as High School Visitor and Professor of Secondary Education. This was made possible by an appropriation from the General Education Board, by whom Doctor Roemer's salary is paid. This department has afforded to the College one of its best means of reaching the classrooms of the state. I heartily recommend its continuatce if such be possible. A report of the department is given below.

In May, 1921, Professor P. W. Fattig resigned as Professor of Agricultural Education and Professor J. W. Day was elected to succeed him.

In September, 1020, Doctor H. W. Cox, Dean of Teachers College and Normal School, resigned to become President of Emory University, and the underisgned was elected to act as dean for the ensuing year. In June, 1921, he was elected dean.

THE QUARTER BASIS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

At the last meeting of the general faculty in May, you appointed a committee to look into the advisability of reorganizing the University on the quarter basis. This would be better for Teachers College for several reasons.

1. It would enable us to do the work which was described in the preceding paragraphs much more advantageously than it otherwise could be done. If the first quarter should begin about the first of October, a number of teachers whose schools do not begin until after Christmas could take advantage of the first quarter without losing credit for the work done. If the third quarter should begin about the first of April, those whose schools end about that time could take advantage of the

third quarter, and continuing through the Summer School, could do about two-thirds as much work as is done now in the regular year's work. From associating with the teachers of the state, I am convinced that many of them are really desirous of improving themselves professionally. They are frequently deprived of this opportunity because they cannot enter school at the beginning of the semesters.

2. The quarter basis would more than double the period of usefulness of Teachers College to the teachers of the state.

3. The High School Visitor informs me that the larger percentage of the schools in the state come to a close about the first of April.

4. The summer time is the great period all over the United States for the training of teachers. If we were organized on a quarter basis, many teachers could take advantage of both the spring and summer terms.

5. The present organization works a very serious hardship upon the members of the Teachers College Faculty. It is infinitely more important that they be present during the Summer School than during any other period in the year, because more teachers are in attendance during the Summer School. It would be financial suicide for them to work on the meagre salary during the Summer School and be away for a semester during the annual session, thus losing a semester's salary. If the University were organized on a quarter basis, they could be absent one of the quarters and be present during the Summer School, receiving a year's salary for the three quarters which they teach. In case the University should not be organized on a quarter basis, I wish that members of the Department of Education might be allowed a leave during the regular year without the loss of salary that this would entail. Personally, I had rather the members of the Department of Education be absent one entire semester than absent during the Summer School. In other words, their work during the Summer School is much more valuable than a semester's work during the regular year. Such teacher training institutions as Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tennessee, requires that every regular instructor teach during the summer quarter.

THE NEW CURRICULUM.

In February of the present year, a new curriculum was established for the Teachers College. As this curriculum is incorporated in the General Catalogue for May, 1922, no extended comment is necessary here. I wish only to call your attention to the policy pursued of assuring that future graduates of the Normal School and Teachers College will of necessity have had sufficient training in at least three subjects to enable them to teach them in any high school of the state.

A word should be added about the kind of work which the members of the Faculty of Teachers College are doing and I have asked them to tell in their own way what they are doing. I would like to emphasize the value to the College and University of the surveys of school systems that are being made; the commencement and other addresses delivered, the publications issued; the visits to the schools of the state, and the institute work that is being done. It is our policy to increase our efforts along this line.

I beg leave to append to this report, similar reports that have been made to me by the several members of the Faculty of Teachers College.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. NORMAN,

Dean of Teachers College and Normal School.

BUDGET AS REQUIRED FOR THE BIENNIUM BEGINNING JULY 1, 1923, AND ENDING JUNE 30, 1925—Continued.

	Amt. Available July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923.	Amt. Required July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924.	Amt. Required July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925.	Total for the Biennium.
I. GENERAL.				
1. Salaries:				
(1) Dean	$ 200	$ 200	$ 200	$ 400
(2) Secretary to the dean.......	1,200	1,400	1,400	2,800
2. Current Expenses:				
(1) Office supplies	900	900	900	1,800
(2) Traveling expenses	300	300	300	600
II. HISTORY, THEORY AND ARTS IN EDUCATION.				
Salaries:				
(1) Prof. of Education	3,400	3,400	3,400	6,800
(2) Prof. of Education	3,400	3,400	3,400	6,800
III. ELEMENTAY EDUCATION.				
Salary:				
(1) Prof. of Elementary Education	3,400	*3,400	*3,400	*6,800
IV. SECONDARY EDUCATION.				
Salary:				
(1) Prof of Secondary Education	**3,400	**3,400	**3,400	**6,800
V. AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.				
Salaries:				
(1) Prof. of Agricultural Education	***3,000	***3,000	***3,000	***6,000
(2) Prof. of Trades and Industries	***3,400	***3,400	***3,400	***3,400
VI. NORMAL SCHOOL.				
1. Salaries:				
(1) Asst. Prof in Languages.....	1,500	2,500	2,500	5,000

(2) Instructor in Science and Mathematics	....	1,800	1,800	3,600
(3) Instructor in History and Social Science	....	1,800	1,800	3,600
(4) Student Assistants	....	400	400	800
2. Current Expenses:				
(1) Laboratory Equipment	300	300	300	600
VII. SUMMER SCHOOL.				
Salaries	5,000	10,000	10,000	20,000
IX. SPRING AND SUMMER SCHOOL.				
Salary	....	1,200	1,200	2,400
TOTAL	$ 29,400	$ 40,800	$ 40,800	$ 81,600
Deduct paid other funds	9,800	13,200	13,200	26,400
Total Appropriation	$ 19,600	$ 27,600	$ 27,600	$ 55,200

*Paid by Federal Government.

**Paid by General Education Board.

***Paid by State Board Vocational Education.

June 15, 1922.

Dean J. W. Norman,
Teachers College.

Sir:

Herewith I submit some facts relative to my work for the last biennium, and offer some suggestions for improvement:

I. Students, class enrollment.

1. In college classes		
(a) For the college years	100	
(b) For the summer sessions	170	
(c) For correspondence work	13	283
2. In Normal Training High School Supervision		62
Total		345

The total class enrollment in college classes for the college year 1920-1921 was 37; for 1921-22, 63. Two graduate students majoring with me completed their work in the summer of 1921.

II. Equipment added, for demonstration and teaching:
1. Filing cases for school records and reports.
2. Adequate filing cases for office use.
3. Latest types of school desks.

4. Minor classroom equipment, such as school window shades, etc.
5. Scale for weighing and measuring children.
6. Complete sets of historical maps for American and European History.

A good beginning has been made to equip one room as a model public school classroom.

III. New types of class work, class projects used during the past year:
1. A study through questionnairs of the elementary schools of the smaller towns of Florida.
2. A survey of the schools of Dunnellon, Florida.

These studies are to be published the fall of 1922 as a bulletin of the Teachers College.

IV. Field work, not connected with class work:
1. Talks at teachers meetings.
2. Commencement addresses.

V. Recommendations:
1. Complete equipment of model classroom, cost $500.00.
2. Provisions for supervised teachers to teach in Gainesville public schools or in some nearby schools.
3. Courses planned, and financial provisions for carrying classwork in administration and supervision into the schools of the state —giving our students actual contact with schools.
4. Regular publication of bulletins that give very definite help to classroom teachers, supervisors and superintendents.

Respectfully,

(Signed) JOSEPH R. FULK,
Professor of Education.

September 2, 1922.

Dean J. W. Norman,
Teachers College,
University of Florida.

Sir:

I beg to submit the following report. In order to be brief, I am organizing it under the following headings and shall discuss each heading briefly:

I. College teaching.
II. High School visitation.
III. Teachers institutes.
IV. Hi-Y activities.
V. Commencement addresses.
VI. Southern Association duties.
VII. Employment Bureau.
VIII. Publications.

I. COLLEGE TEACHING.

Throughout the two years, I have taught 11 college hours work each week. My schedule was so arranged as to enable me to teach the first part of the week in order to spend the latter part in the field. The subjects taught have been directly in the field of Secondary Education. The courses offered were: High School Administration, Junior High School, Adolescent Psychology, High School Curriculum, and Educational Tests and Measurements.

II. HIGH SCHOOL VISITATION.

About one-half of my time has been spent in High School visitation. I have visited 56 separate schools and made, in all, 84 visits to high schools. During such visits, I conferred with principals and supervisors concerning the organization and administration of their schools; consulted with teachers about their classroom problems; addressed the high school pupils at their chapel exercises; held consultations with county superintendents, school boards, and principals regarding improvements in their systems, etc.

III. TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

Upon request, I have worked a day each in 11 county teachers' institutes. These institutes were usually held in county seats, and were attended by all the teachers of the county. At these teachers' institutes I usually made two general addresses to the whole institute and then worked the rest of the day with the high school teachers in section meeting.

IV. HI-Y CONFERENCES.

In November, 1921, I addressed a Hi-Y conference of high school boys at St. Petersburg and also one at Ft. Lauderdale. In each instance, over 200 boys were present, representing a large number of high schools.

In January, 1922, I addressed a group of 125 men of Volusia County, assembled in DeLand to consider the Y. M. C. A. work for the county. I am a member of the State Y. M. C. A. Executive Committee and give what assistance to that work that I can.

V. COMMENCEMENT ADDRESSES.

During the past two years I have delivered the commencement addresses for 27 high schools of the state.

VI. SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES AND SECONDARY SCHOOL DUTIES.

As chairman of the State Committee of the Southern Commission it has been my duty to prepare all the data for the State Report. We have now 40 public high schools and 4 private schools on that list. I have visited all of these schools but two and have checked up their work for the State Committee. It has also been my duty to attend the annual meetings of the Association and represent the Florida secondary schools on the floor of the Association.

VII. TEACHERS' EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

In the Summer School the Teachers' Employment Bureau has become a very important factor. During the summer and fall of 1921, the Bureau filled approximately 500 vacancies: classroom teachers, athletic coaches, principals, and special supervisors. For 1922, the number has increased to 1,000 or over. During the past summer I gave my entire time to the work, except the two hours each day that I taught. It also required the services of a full time secretary to handle the correspondence. My time was taken up in dictation and in conference with high school principals, school boards, and county superintendents. This past summer thirteen county superintendents, seven school boards and eighty-six high school principals were in the office for personal conference seeking the Bureau's assistance.

For the Bureau to operate another year as it should, the services of two people will be required, one as director and the other as stenographer. A separate room also will be needed for consultation work in addition to the office space required. An office with consultation room attached would be most desirable. A special fund will also be needed with which to purchase blanks, cards, stationery, etc., for the Bureau.

During the biennium the following articles and pamphlets have been published:

1. Proceedings of the First Annual Conference of High School Principals of Florida. (University Publication, vol. XVI, No. 1, February, 1921.)
2. Proceedings of the Second Annual Conference of High School Prin-

cipals of Florida. (University Publication, vol. XVII, Extra No. 1, February, 1922.)

3. A study of Florida High Schools. (University Publication, vol. XVI, No. 4, Extra No. 1, November, 1921.)
4. High School Responsibility for Poor Work Done by College Students. (High School Quarterly, January, 1921.)
5. Two addresses made in June, 1922, before the South Carolina State High School Conference to appear soon.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) JOSEPH ROEMER,
Professor of Secondary Education and High School Visitor.

September 1, 1922.

Dean J. W. Norman,
Teachers College.

Sir:

Herewith I submit some facts relative to my work in the Department of Agricultural Education for the year 1921-22, and offer some suggestions for improvements:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

The present head of the department of Agricultural Education assumed his duties at the University of Florida on August 15, 1921, and participated in the Conference of the Florida Teachers of Vocational Agriculture from August 22 to August 26. The other time between his arrival and the opening of the regular session was spent in moving the department to more suitable quarters, classifying and cataloging the bulletin library, renovating the apparatus of the department, securing a site for a land laboratory plot.

Arrangements were then made for the transportation of a class of boys from the local high school to the University so that they could study Vocational Agriculture in the department of Agricultural Education. Such arrangements were necessary in order that facilities for supervised teaching might be available.

During the session of 1921-22, the endollment in the various courses given by the department was as follows: Education VIIIa, four; Education VIIIb, seven; Education IXb, fourteen; Education XVIa, six; Education XVIb, six; Vocational Shop Work a, five; Vocational Shop Work b, six; Secondary Vocational Agriculture a, eight; and Secondary Vocational Agriculture b, seven. The number of individuals taking work in the deppartment was twenty-five, of whom two were enrolled in five of the courses mentioned above, four were enrolled in four of them, four were enrolled in three of them, and ten were enrolld in two of them, the total enrollment of the department being sixty-three.

The following High School departments of Vocational Agriculture were visited during the session of 1921-22: Ft. White, Madison, Greensboro, Altha, Graceville, Bonifay, Baker, Gonzalez, Largo, Wauchula, Plant City, Montverde, and Lemon City. In each instance, the representative remained sufficiently long to assist the local teacher in solving his problems. As long a period as three days was spent with some of these departments. The representative frequently spoke at the chapel exercises of the high schools in which the departments were located, confining his remarks chiefly to subjects pertaining to education and agriculture.

The department assisted in conducting the Vocational Agricultural Section of the Florida State Teachers Association at Orlando during the Christmas holidays and was represented on the program of the Southern Regional Conference on Agricultural Education at New Orleans, Louisiana, on January 6, 7, 8, and 9, 1922.

During the year, the department has assisted in editing The Florida Vocational News, a monthly publication issued in the interests of Vocational Education, and has contributed numerous articles and editorials to it. The bulletin library has been materially increased, and a more satisfactory filing system has been adopted. The equipment of the department has been augmented by the State Board for Vocational Education to the extent of about $350.00 worth of laboratory apparatus and farm shop tools.

NEEDS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

1923-1924.

Equipment for visual instruction	$ 150.00
Secondary agricultural texts and reference books	50.00
Maintenance fund for vocational shop work	50.00

1924-1925.

Secondary agricultural texts and reference books	25.00
Maintenance fund for vocational shop work	75.00

(Signed) J. W. DAY,
Professor of Agricultural Education.

September 19, 1922.

Dean J. W. Norman,
Teachers College.
Sir:

Herewith please find a report of my work during the year 1921-22.

My entire time is spent in the organization and supervision of industrial education classes and industrial teacher-training classes in cities and towns throughout the state.

The pupils in these classes were those who were regularly employed in a productive occupation, had reached the age of at least fourteen years, and were not enrolled in the public schools of the state. Many mature people of fifty to sixty years were in attendance.

The industrial education classes fall under two heads, viz., (1) Evening Trade Extension, (2) Part-time.

1. Evening trade extension classes are those in which individuals sixteen years of age are eligible, provided they are in regular attendance in an employment for which this class will better fit them. In other words, such a class must extend the pupils' knowledge about his occupation. It must be held after working hours.

The following subjects are examples of those given in such classes during the past year:

1. Slide Rule.
2. Theory of Electricity.
3. Estimating.
4. Sheet Metal Layout.
5. Architectural Drawing.
6. A. R. A. Rules.
7. Plumbing Theory.
8. Ford Mechanics.
9. Roof Framing.
10. Blue Print Reading.
11. Mill Detailing.
12. Mechanical Drawing.
13. Shop Mathematics.

2. Part-time classes are those in which the pupils in attendance are regularly employed but are excused from work for not less than four hours a week that they may attend these classes. Any subject can be given in these classes that will contribute to "the civic vocational intelligence" of the pupils.

The following are examples of the subjects taught during the past year in part-time classes:

1. Chemistry and bacteriology for nurses.
2. Shorthand, typewriting, stenography, etc.
3. Retail Selling.
4. English, civics, arithmetic.
5. Plumbing Theory, electricity, mechanical drawing.

The types of education described above are of particular value to the state, for those individuals are reached who have given up the regular public schools and have accepted employment. Much of the education they could have had in the public schools is thus made possible for them. This education meets specific needs for the pupils have already accepted employment and the course of study is designed to meet as far as possible the particular and peculiar needs of each individual. When possible, instruction is given on an individual basis.

Industrial teacher-training classes were conducted in Jacksonville and at the A. and M. College in Tallahassee, the aim being to develop teachers for the industrial evening and part-time classes. It is expected that those in attendance at these classes were already expert in those subjects they were preparing to teach.

Classs were held in seventeen cities and towns of the state during the year 1921-22, summarized as follows:

INDUSTRIAL EVENING AND PART-TIME CLASSES.

Number Classes.	Pupils Enrolled.	Number Teachers.
84	1,362	68

TEACHER TRAINING CLASSES.

Number Classes.	Pupils Enrolled.	Number Teachers.
2	18	2

TOTALS.

Total Number Classes.	Total Pupils Enrolled.	Total Number Teachers.
86	1,380	70

My work of organization consists of:

1. Locating centers needing classes.
2. Informing school officials, employers and prospective pupils about the work.
3. Getting room space.
4. Locating and conferring with prospective teachers.
5. Giving publicity to the proposed classes.
6. Working out courses of study and fitting teachers for their work

My work of supervision consists of:

1. Obtaining and inspection of reports from teachers.

2. Obtaining and inspection of reports from county superintendents.
3. Visiting the classes.
4. Conferring with teachers.

My office work consists of:

1. Preliminary plans.
2. Making of courses of study.
3. Recording of statistical and financial data.
4. General promotion of the work.

During the past year I have contributed to two educational magazines, our own monthly, "The Vocational News," and have also completed and received from the press the following books:

1. School Shop Installation and Maintenance.
2. Supervision of the Special Subjects.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) L. S. GREENE,
Professor of Industrial Education.
State Supervisor of Industrial Education.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL EXTENSION DIVISION, UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA.

September 1, 1922.

President A. A. Murphree,
University of Florida.

Dear Sir:

I beg to sumit herewith a report concerning the activities of the General Extension Division of Florida for the period June 30th, 1920, to July 1st, 1922.

Florida was the thirty-second state in the Union and the fourth seate in the South to establish a real General Extension Division with headquarters at its State University. Many more states now have Divisions and thirteen (13) Southern State institutions are doing some kind of General Extension work. This shows that the public has been awakened to the vast amount of practical, useful information which our universities can make available to all the people through a General Extension Division; and the fact that Florida people fully realize that the University can serve men and women everywhere, as well as a resident student body, is seen in the remarkable growth and demand for General Extension work since the Florida director began work October 1, 1919.

The Extension Teaching Department, including Extension Class and Group Study Bureaus and the Correspondence-Study Bureau, was the first to be organized and work began December 1, 1919. In the months that followed, before the dates covered by this report, the Florida General Extension Division set a new national record by enrolling more extension students in the same period of its history than any other university, including those found in states with a population of from two and one-half to four times that of Florida. The University, because of the standards set and the quality of work done by the General Extension Division, was admitted to the National University Extension Association. The methods used by the Florida Division for reaching the people were studied by others; and many courses and methods of handling the work were copied.

During the two years, between June 30, and July 1, 1922, the Extension Teaching Department had four thousand four hundred and sixty-nine (4469) registrations in the Correspondence-Study Bureau and one thousand seven hundred and eigthy-nine (1789) in the Class and Group Study Bureas. Two hundred and twenty-seven (227) registrations have come from people interested in Florida, living in thirty-one (31) other states and three (3) foreign countries.

These facts show the need, demand and tremendous possibilities of education by General Extension Methods if Florida boys and girls, men and women who cannot attend a full four year high school or our state institutions, or are beyond school age, are to have the privilege and opportunity of securing practical, useful information which will help them in their daily activities and enable them to be of greater service to their communities and to the state.

In view of these facts, the Extension Teaching Department has been the first to be developed and because of its tremendous growth, it has taken a large share of the efforts of those engaged in General Extension work and the money appropriated for the support of the Division; thus retarding the development of the other departments with functions of equal value to Florida. However, before going into detail concerning the activities of the General Extension Division for the period covered by this report let it be said that

GENERAL EXTENSION ACTIVITIES INCLUDE ALL EXCEPT AGRICULTURE.

In detail let it be said that in keeping with the provisions of the Act of 1918, Florida Legislature, creating the General Extension Division "to gather information on all subjects useful to the people of Florida; and to carry it to them; to spread knowledge among them; to stimulate thought and encourage every movement among the people for their mutual improvement," the Division is endeavoring to make the University and State College for Women great public service institutions, and represent every department of these institutions except Agriculture and Home Economics in the field. Through the General Extension Division the Colleges of Arts and Science, Education, Engineering and Law are given an opportunity and can serve all the people of the state in countless ways. The Division makes available their accumulated stores of valuable information, and is endeavoring to carry to all the people the educational and other advantages to be had through the state institutions and the various government boards and bureaus, much as the Agricultural and Home Economics Extension service disseminates the valuable information to be had through the Agricultural College and Experiment Station and the United States Department of Agriculture.

ORGANIZATION.

In order to render the greatest public service in a growing state, the development of several departments with sub-divisions called bureaus has been necessary. Expansion withing these departments will depend upon the demand and support from the people of the commonwealth.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTENSION TEACHING.

The Department of Extension Teaching offers every Floridian an excellent opportunity to take practical courses that will help his advance in his vocation or finish his education. The work is carried on through

1. Correspondence-Study Bureau.
2. Class Study Bureau.
3. Group Study Bureau.

CORRESPONDENCE STUDY-BUREAU.

A system of correspondence-study offering men and women everywhere an opportunity for educational advancement is the plan of the General Extension Division. As soon as possible, and as the funds will permit, the widest range and grades of study and supervised reading, covering the demands of our people will be supplied.

The following general classification covers the work as it is now conducted:

Review Courses—For state and special teachers' certificates.
Civil Service Courses—To prepare for Government positions.
Commercial Courses—In preparation for business.
Agricultural and Other Reading Courses—For busy men and women.
Special Courses—Shop mathematics, manual training, estimating, etc.
High School Courses—For eighth grade and two and three-year high school graduates.
College Courses—Also preparation for professional schools.

To do this work for the biennium, and to do it well—it is best not to undertake it if we can not do it well—will necessitate an appropriation of seventy-five hundred $7,500) dollars. This sum is to be expended for salary and traveling expenses of the representative and also to provide books for the indigent blind. Any balance to revert to the current expense account of the school.

(g) GENERAL REPAIRS.

The sum of five thousand ($5,000) dollars will be needed for the general upkeep of the buildings and grounds for the next two years. A little repairing here and there at a small initial cost and at the right time prevents a final heavy expense. We strive to keep our buildings in perfect condition and in inspection is invited at all times; but with the yearly wear and tear, added to the natural destructive tendency of children and young people, it means a constant outlay of money.

Out of this repair fund must come a sufficient amount to refurnish the school with various household necessities, such as beds, bed linen, table linen, blankets, mattresses, rugs, etc.

(h) SCHOLARSHIPS.

The question of higher education for the graduates of this school is a serious one. While the State makes ample preparation for the higher education of her normal child, none is made for the sub-normal. A premium should not be put upon the ambitions of our graduates who seek a higher education. Their struggle for an education is severe by the very nature of their subnormality and every reasonable assurance and encouragement should be given them in their commendable educational endeavors.

I quote from a late report:

"Today higher education is within reach of almost any ambitious and persevering normal boy and girl. This school is turning out worthy graduates who are desirous of taking an academic education; but the cost of attending a colege or university is in most cases prohibitive for the reason that a blind student cannot secure the necessary text-books in an embossed form. To pursue his studies he must employ the services of some one to read for him. This is quite expensive.

Some aid should be extended these ambitious deaf and blind boys and girls of Florida who desire to minimize their affliction and to 'rise to work out in life something worth living for.

Many of our neighboring states grant these scholarships. I feel that Florida will not lag behind."

For the next two years I ask two thousand five hundred $2,500) dollars for this purpose. Any unexpended balance to go toward further purchase of books for the library."

(i) ATHLETICS.

We have no gymnasium. We have physical training of some kind for our pupils. A small sum is asked for to equip and train our athletic teams and to continue to put them in the field where they can come in contact and compete with high school teams throughout the State. The school has been represented by creditable football, basketball and baseball teams during the past two years. The girls have developed one of the best basketball teams in the State.

We therefore ask for the sum of five hundred ($500) dollars for the next biennium.

APPROPRIATION FOR SUPPORT.

We respectfully ask for $175,000 for the biennium, or $87,500 per year, for salaries and maintenance. This is only $7,500 a year more than we received from the last Legislature. The increase asked for is to take care of the growing attendance and also to slightly increase a few salaries which are necessary in order that we secure and retain the services of first class teachers and officers.

SUMMARY OF NEEDS.

1. Maintenance	$175,000
2. Central Heating Plant	55,000
3 Cottage and Equipment	50,000
4. New Kitchen, Pantry, Cold Storage, etc.	25,000
5. Bulkheading, Leveling and Sodding	25,000
6. Fire Protection	3,500
7. Extension Department	7,500
8. General Repairs and Upkeep	5,000
9. Scholarships and Library	2,500
10. Athletics	500
	$349,000

CONCLUSION.

In placing this report in your hands I am doing so with the utmost feeling of confidence that the needs of Florida's deaf and blind children will be given first consideration and that the careful provision you have always made in the past for their comfort and education will in no wise be lessened in the years just in front of us.

Many thanks are personally extended to the Board for its continued and devoted interest in the school. I also desire to record my sincere appreciation for the confidence placed in me.

The school has much to be thankful for, but our greatest thanks are due to the members of the Board of Control, men composed of the very highest type and character, who have given of their time and thought freely, and without reward save that of the consciousness of duty well and faithfully performed.

Respectfully submitted,

A. H. WALKER,

President.

FLORIDA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE FOR NEGROES

REPORT OF THE FLORIDA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHAICAL COLLEGE FOR BIENNIUM ENDING JUNE 30, 1922, CONTAINING STATEMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT, THE DEANS, AND THE AUDITOR, AND THE BUDGET REQUIRED FOR THE BIENNIUM BEGINNING JULY 1, 1923, AND ENDING JUNE 30, 1925.

Tallahassee, Fla., Sept., 30, 1922.

Dr. P. K. Young, Chairman,
Board of Control.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor of handing you this report of the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes for the biennium ending June 30, 1922.

This biennium closes the 35th year of the College. Since its establishment, in 1887, four hundred and seventy-four (474) persons have graduated, four hundred and forty-two of whom graduated during the last two decades. Since 1901 the annual registration of the College has been 6492 which indicates that around 2192 persons have during these years received more or less instruction here, at a total cost to the State for all purposes $267,018.40. This does not take into account what patrons have paid for board, nor what the Federal government has spent for instruction and for facilities of instruction through the Morrill-Nelson Fund.

With but few exceptions, the graduates and under-graduates have rendered and are rendering a good days' work in various occupations distributing themselves vocationally and geographically just as groups wont—each according to his several ability and opportunity. They are abundantly justifying the money the State has expended upon them. If there were space in this report, an interesting exhibit could be made in verification of this statement.

The present administration has kept steadily before it the ambition to have this College serve its patrons in as many ways as possible to meet in a sane way their educational needs. In addition to functioning as a school of agriculture and mechanical training, it has also functioned as a school for the training of teachers. This phase of its work is urgent because of the teacher shortage. As a matter of sound educational policy, there should be a definitely organized Normal School for the training of teachers, and thus enable this school to become a defacto A. & M. College.

To be of the highest service to the State in all things that make for good citizenship, this College should become more and more an educational clearing-house for all State and Federal educational activities among the Negroes of this State. Such as the State relation work, the Smith-Lever, and the Smith-Hughes activities and the University correspondence courses all of which should be definitely connected with this College so as to secure more sympathetic cooperation, and to prevent misunderstanding and duplication of effort. All such movements should be coordinated with the work of this College that it may occupy the same place with its group as the other institutions of higher learning occupy with their groups. At present there is practically no connection between this College and those agencies.

The brief reports from the heads of the various departments of the College, incorporated in and made a part of this report, are unanimous in their call for increased appropriations so as to enable this institution to do its work more successfully. It is historically true that during the entire period of its existence it has suffered because of insufficient funds. While this is generally true of all growing institutions of learning, it has been especially true of this one. It has literally done much with little.

The estimates for legislative budget are not padded with expectation of being cut to the right figure. This administration has never practiced this kind of budget juggling. The figures are as conservative as a reasonable operation and growth of the College allow.

In the proposed legislative budget I would call especial attention to the item proposing $50,000.00 toward the erection of an administration academic building. The academic and scientific work of the College is done in two shabby frame buildings both of which are in a state of decay. The ordinary safety of students and teachers, and the proper protection of scientific apparatus ought to constitute a convincing argument that the proper kind of building should be immediately provided for this phase of the school's work. In this connection it might be interesting to note that the industrial activities of the College are better housed and equipped than the academic activities. Excepting what has been used for dormitory enlargement all State appropriation for more than a score of years have been used for the vocational development of the school.

I note also the item for a commons. To see the present improvised quarters for preparing and serving food constitutes an unanswerable argument for immediate relief. At present the food is cooked and served in improvised quarters in Gibbs Hall,—a frame building used as as a dormitory for about 100 young women, whose lives are constantly endangered by fire. This menace will be considerably reduced if a separate building is provided for that activity.

In any evaluation of the work and worth of this college, its handicaps as well as its ideals should be kept in mind. Its activities are necessarily split in five ways: Teacher Training, Mechanical Training, Agricultural Training, Home Economics and Nurse Training, all vocational in trend. The present administration is fully aware that along none of these lines has its work been satisfactory. There has been as much progress, however, along all lines as the resources allowed. And yet, despite financial handicap, it has the confidence of its patrons, and is now regarded as among the best of its type of Colleges. It could easily double its attendance if there were additional means for housing and teaching.

I would further call especial attention to the proposed increase in salaries payable by the State of Florida. In order to keep the College at its present speed, not to say anything about speeding up, it is immediately necessary to make substantial increase in all salaries to put them on a competitive basis in order to retain and to attract the best teaching service. If the increase for this purpose seems relatively large, it is because the past appropriations have been exceptionally small. Heretofore Federal funds have been made to carry the heft of the salaries, and all of the facilities for instruction. It is proposed to pay all teachers for nine months service instead of for eight months as now; and to pay deans for ten months and certain other administrative officers for twelve months. These changes are absolutely necessary if Florida means to undertake seriously the higher vocational and academic training of her Negro citizens and thus keep step with her sister states of the South and in sympathy with the spirit of the age that is calling more and more insistently for thorough education for all the people—the only real safeguard for the state and nation.

And now, gentlemen of the Board of Control, I wish to close the tenth biennial report of this admiinstration with the hope that the incoming Legislature may give you ample funds, as set out in budget hereto attached and made a part of this report with which to put this plant in proper condition, and to operate it progressively, that it may become more and more an agency for intelligent citizenship, and a pride of the state.

I wish also to think the members of the Board and the Secretary of the Board of Control severally for help given me in my efforts to make this College efficient in the things that make for character, after all, true objective of all educational endeavor.

Respectfully,
(Signed) N. B. YOUNG, President.

REPORT OF THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE FLORIDA A AND M COLLEGE.

Florida A. & M. College,
Tallahassee, Florida, Sept. 29, 1922.

Mr. N. B. Young, President,
Florida A. and M. College,
Tallahassee, Fla.

My dear Mr. Young:

I herewith submit a report of the Academic Department for the year, 1921-22.

The instruction work as outlined in the catalog has been given. The entire number of students registered in the College (including High School and Normal) for the year was 339, of whom 155 were men and 189 were women. This was an advance of 23 over the year before, the increase in number of men being 35, and decrease in the number of women being 12.

REORGANIZATION.

The outstanding feature of the biennium year has been that of the complete reorganization of the School of Pedgaoy. The call for trained teachers for the Public Schools of Florida has become more and more loud, and to meet this call the School of Pedagogy has been reorganized. Students who complete the short course in Pedagogy will be granted the degree of Licentiate of Instruction (L. I.), and they will be recommended for the Graduate State Teacher's certificate, if they meet the requirements of the law. Students who complete the bachelor's degree in Pedagogy and meet the requirements of the law will likewise be recommended for the Graduate State Teacher's Certificate. It is to be hoped that an increasing number of students will avail themselves of the opportunity to help to alleviate the appalling situation that exists in the Public Schools in the State of Florida.

SUMMER SCHOOL.

The following data, taken from our records will be of interest to our readers:

Total number of students enrolled	228
Number of men	32
Number of women	196
Number of regular students	30
Number of new students (first enrollment)	51
Number of graduates of A. and M. College	14
Number of graduates of other institutions enrolled	2

The number of our students enrolled is surprisingly large, especially of the young men. We did not anticipate this fact. The fact is, however, that men are more and more taking the advantages offered in our summer session to continue their preparation with a view of meeting their country's needs more efficiently in trained capacity.

I want to say that in no previous summer session have we had as good quality of work on the part of the students. The spirit of genuine interest has prevailed in the classroom and about the campus. It is a matter of great satisfaction to put on record some recognition of the many unsolicited words of appreciation voiced by our students, especially the newcomers, for the untiring efforts of our teachers in their various capacities of class room and social activities.

Personally, I desire to acknowledge the splendid co-operation in every way the entire staff in the administration of the session.

NEEDS.

The paramount needs of the College at this time are new buildings and equipments sufficient to make adequate provision for carrying on the work of the College in effective fashion, and the increase of salaries. A new recitation building and a new science hall are sorely needed. It is impossible to do efficient work in the present already overcrowded quarters. The increase in the cost of living is an old story. No increase in salaries, however has been granted the teachers of this institution. We are on the starvation level. I hope that the State will in the immediate future provide a salary sufficient, not only to supply the needs of professional growth and the actual necessities of life, but to provide such margin as will give the teacher that ease of mind and freedom from financial worries which are essential to the best quality and quantity of teaching.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) HOMER THOMAS, Dean.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Florida A. & M. College,
Tallahassee, Florida, Sept. 18, 1922.

President N. B. Young,
Florida A. & M. College,
Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear Sir:

It gives me pleasure to make a brief report of the work in the Agricultural Department during the last school year. The department enrolled

81 students taking some phases of agriculture. The young men and women were given instructions in both practical and theorictical work on the farm, in the garden, dairy and greenhouse and animal husbandry. The students have done all the milking of cows. Only work that requires all day labor is done by outside help.

The sentiment among the students foo agricultural training is growing daily. During this summer more young men volunteered to work on the farm and green garden than we could use to advantage, and yet this is the time of year that they could get in the true side of agriculture. Our motto is "Science in Agriculture with practice." Many of the young men have taken projects, such as planting a plot of potatoes, an acre of corn, truck gardening, running small dairy and growing chickens. Each one of these projects has proven successful, and at the same time has given the young men practical experience.

The stock on the farm is in good condition. The cows are cared for by a young man in the Agricultural Department. The cows were inspected by a Government Official and found to be in first-class condition. He also stated that our dairy was the best kept one in this section of the State.

We have about 75 hogs and pige. Half of them are pure bred Duroc Jerseys and the others are grades. We are planning to have all pure bred hogs and butcher the grades.

The farm is getting to be a place where the farmers in the neighborhood come for information, along the lines of fighting insects and plant diseases. This is one of the main things that every farmer must know something about. He may plant a crop and if he fails to know how to combat the ordinary insects and diseases he is at their mercy and the State is no better off to have such a man farming. The Agricultural Department is trying in every way to help the man farthest down, and this is done to a large extent by correct examples on the farm, in the dairy, in the garden, and in our poultry plant.

In the statement above I said that the sentiment for agricultural training is growing, this is true, but to keep up such a sentiment we must provide laboratories with equipment. We have a splendid building to do agricultural teaching, but a building alone is not sufficient. We need laboratory equipment where the students can see the why we say things and the reason we do them. The graduates of the Agricultural Department are in great demand. Officials in neighboring states are asking for our men a year before they graduate. Good salaries are offered them. We desire first that our graduates work in Florida, but at present more positions are offered them in Georgia, Alabama, North and South Carolina.

Some of the very urgent needs:

Laboratory equipment for the teaching of Agricultural subjects. This would cost about $600.00.

One pair good mules.

One Duroc boar.

One more breed of chickens.

Two small poultry houses.
Four room house for farm superintendent.
100 ton silo.
Smaller tools as rakes, hoes, forks, etc—$50.00.

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) A. L. MEBANE, Dean.

MECHANIC ARTS DEPARTMENT.

Florida A. & M. College,
Tallahassee, Florida, Sept. 29, 1922.

Mr. N. B. Young, President,
Florida A. & M. College,
Tallahassee, Fla.

My dear Mr. Young:

I am herewith sending a statement concerning the Mechanic Arts Department and the activities of same during the year 1921-22.

Limited funds prevented whenever expansion and development we had in mind to bring the work of the department up to the high standard set for it. Notwithstanding this vital handicap, phases of the work made remarkable progress while others were more seriously effected. The sum total, I believe, netted a great deal for the students who reported to classes in the department.

ENROLLMENT.

There were one hundred and seventy-three students enrolled throughout the scholastic year and were distributed as follows in the Division of the Department.

Auto Mechanics	12
Commercial	24
Blacksmithing	4
Carpentry	15
Drawing	45
Engineering	16
Painting	7
Printing	10
Tailoring	22
Teacher Training	6
Wheelwrighting	3
Manual Training	9
Counted Twice	39

Each of the students as indicated above spent from two to three hours at a chosen industry, putting in about 28% of the actual school hours.

SHOP WORK.

The shop work of the Department consisted of jobs of a practical nature embracing those done upon buildings, farm wagons and implements, lighting system, water and gas pipes and upon new projects carried on as instruction work. The doing of this work has meant a large saving to the College and has helped very much in stimulating the students toward definite and helpful labor.

There has been at work in the Department ten instructors, three of whom have been students. Students have been used because teachers could not be employed.

The demand for those able to instruct in the trades make it imperative that we begin now to enlarge our Teacher Training activities. To this end an additional teacher who is able to carry forward both technical and practical work should be secured. With this done the advanced courses, based upon the trades, could be established and thus meet the demand for teachers.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. That shop room be added to the Mechanic Arts building to accomodate the proposed new industries—Bricklaying and plastering, shoemaking, printing and tinning. That funds be obtained for equipment, for same.
2. That the College look forward to employing the industrial teachers the year round. Under an arrangement of the kind the Department could be kept open to carry forward all repairs and new construction work.
3. Ffor a number of years much needed equipment in the Divisions of the Department has not been secured. I recommend that a careful survey be made with a view to determining these needs and supplying them. This recommendation should apply to equipment and material.
4. A large number of boys will be necessary to carry out the proposed revised plan of work in the Department. In order to secure them it will be wise to make a campaign over the entire State. I recommend that such a campaign be made. Through the co-operation of the Board of Control inducements might be made in this direction.

Respectfully,
(Signed) W. H. A. HOWARD, Dean.

HOME ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT.

Florida A. & M. College,
Tallahassee, Fla., Sept., 28, 1922.

Mr. Young:

Within the past year the HomeEconomics Course of study in the High School has been changed somewhat. Instead of giving six hours of Home Economics per week for four years, it has been changed to five double periods per week for two years and made elective for the third and fourth years. It is felt by educators that it is better to concentrate the work in two years rather than spread it out over four. It is also affording a better opportunity for those who have to leave school to teach to get more training in any special branch during the last two years of High School.

The plan has worked out successfully, as far as we can determine after a year's work and with the extra teacher granted us last year. The opportunity for training in Home-Making would be greatly helped with the addition of a bath room and a small kitchen in our practice apartment. Every girl should know how to care for a bath room and when serving meals prepare the meals in a kitchen such as found in the home rather than a large domestic science kitchen.

There were over a hundred and thirty (130) girls in the Home Economic Department last year with one domestic science kitchen accommodating sixteen and a small kitching accommodating four; the latter of which was equipped as a rural school kitchen with kerosene stoves. This small knitchen is fine for giving practice to the teachers in training as they are more likely to teach in rural schools, but it is too small for a class of more than four and the equipment is insufficient for regular class room work.

A modernly equipped domestic science kitchen is needed that will accommodate at least twelve students. The room in the basement that is now being used for a Chemical Laboratory could be converted into a domestic science kitchen and the laboratory could be moved to the basement of the practice house or maybe provision could be made for it in the new Science Hall.

So far our Normal Home Economics students have been getting their training in home making in our practice apartment and in the care of dormitories. Some have been working in the homes on the campus. While this kind of work serves a purpose it can not take the place of work done under home conditions under the supervision of the teacher. While the work done in the dormitories and practice apartment is under the supervision of the teacher the environment is not as near that of the home as it would be in a practice home.

A practice house such as is used in the up-to-date home economics schools taking care of four or five of the girls in training with a teacher would come nearer furnishing the environment of a home and the kind of training needed in the management of a home than either of the other methods. This house should have at least a living room, dining room, kitchen, three bedrooms, guest room and bath room. There should be a porch and yard to care for. A place should be provided in the basement for built in laundry tubs or they may be put in the kitchen if large enough.

Of course there are other needs such as bust forms, steam heat, machines, fireless cookers, electric stoves, telephone, stained floors that would add comfort and lessen the labor in caring for the building; but the most urgent needs have been emphasized. I may add that we could even use a cafateria in the training of our third and fourth year girls who elect special work in Home Economics.

Respectfully,
(Signed) B. M. HAWKINS, Dean.

HEALTH AND NURSE—TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

Florida A. & M. College,
Tallahassee, Florida, Sept. 16, 1922.

Mr. N. B. Young, President,
Florida A. & M. College,
Tallahassee, Fla.

My dear Mr. Young:

I am making the following report and recommendations for the Health Department.

Most of the activities of the Florida A. & M. College Health Department are carred forward through the Sanatorium. The building was built in 1911, and opened for use in October of the same year, and has been continuing service since that date. It was furnished by the boarding department and partially equipped by Federal Funds.

It was primarily intended for the use of students and teachers of this Institution, but it was soon found that there was no hospital for colored people this side of Jacksonville or Pensacola, hence we took in patients, from nearby towns and country districts.

We maintained two distinct Nurse Training Course—one of theory and one of theory and practice. Since the sanatorium has been opened, about fifty-five young women have entered the training classes. Ten of these have finished a two years course and are doing good work in the nursing world. One is finishing a three years course and eight are still in training.

For the past two years it has been our aim to standarize this hopsital to meet the needs and the State's requirements. The capacity has been increased from fifteen beds to twenty-five. Its curriculum changed to State requirements.

Its instructors are Registered Nurses; its lecture staff reputable and licenced physicians.

To complete or effect State standardization, we first have: a contagious word separate from the Sanatorium; second—an X-ray apparatus for its diagnostic value; third—to facilitate the handling of helpless patients, an elevator is indespensable; fourth—a Nurse's home to meet State requirements; fifth—a visiting nurse connected with this Institution would greatly benefit this community as well as the Sanatorium; sixth—a resident physician, free ward or bed for indigent patients would furnish a wider practice for the nurses and meet the community need. Each year for the past three years we have held an annual clinic where school children could be examined for diseased tonsils and adenoids and be treated free. Many have availed themselves of this treatment. It may be interesting to know that during an epidemic of "Flu" and one of fever, one succeeding the other, and when hundreds were stricken and dying we were fortunate not to have had a single death in our community. We plan a physical examination for each student entering this school term and hope to treat each one according to his ailments.

To keep in line with other Hospitals, and to attract young women qualified for training, I would suggest that a small sum monthly allowance be given each nurse also that all the plumbing which is worn out and inadequate be replaced by more modern equipment.

I respectfully submit this for your consideration and endorsement.

Yours truly,

(Signed) J. V. HILYER, R. N.,

Superintendent Sanatorium.

Tallahassee, Fla., Sept. 1, 1922.

Dr. Nathan B. Young, President,
Florida A. & M. College,
Tallahassee, Florida.

Dear President Young:

The Auditor's report of the receipts and disbursements of all funds of the College Boarding Department for the biennium July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1922, is herein submitted, with such recommendations as the Auditor deems essential to its most economical and efficient management.

SUMMARY.

Resources—		
Cash on hand July 1, 1920	$ 113,59	
Total receipts from July 1, 1920 to June 30, 1921	35,755.51	
Total receipts from July 1, 1921 to June 30, 1922	41,372.86	
Total		$77,241.96
Disbursements—		
Total from July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921	$35,798.87	
Total from July 1, 1921 to June 30, 1922	40,740.56	
Total		$76,539.43
Balance on hand July 1, 1922		$ 702.53

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ITEMIZED.

Receipts.

	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
Balance on hand July 1, 1920	$ 113.59	....
July	2,533.93	$ 2,410.29
August	1,576.44	1,881.10
September	2,354.14	4,205.11
October	2,491.13	2,931.49
November	3,451.99	3,117.59
December	3,158.70	3,171.44
January	4,023.69	3,957.76
February	3,855.43	4,081.42
March	2,976.98	4,104.36
April	3,442.70	4,208.99
May	3,357.58	4,014.21
June	2,532.80	3,289.10
Total	$35,869.10	$41,372.86

—DISBURSEMENTS—

	1920-1921	1921-1922
July	$ 2,566.83	$ 2,215.85
August	1,518.15	2,061.56
September	1,045.43	4,091.62
October	3,887.64	3,106.27
November	3,071.66	3,028.25

December	3,450.32	3,151.09
January	3,886.49	3,296.77
February	3,836.83	4,038.38
March	2,964.03	4,144.83
April	3,435.19	4,421.02
May	3,513.61	3,845.74
June	2,622.69	3,339.18
Total	$35,798.87	$40,740.56

—DISBURSEMENTS ITEMIZED—

	Groceries.		Meat and Eggs.		Butter.	
	1920-21	1921-22	1920-21	1920-21	1921-22	1921-22
July. ..$	298.77	$ 449.88	$ 102.38	$ 530.78	$ 8.23	$ 17.03
Aug. ..	367.97	198.86	110.49	157.61	30.69	.45
Sept. .	136.50	1,511.66	50.09	616.87	.....	38.95
Oct. ..	1,702.66	638.34	562.57	455.60	11.02	52.59
Nov. ..	1,261.78	728.77	313.94	489.13	5.25	44.38
Dec. ..	1,605.10	891.23	572.64	554.37	10.95	17.98
Jan. ..	1,592.01	959.69	678.58	573.18	81.63	58.22
Feb. ..	1,589.14	1,186.25	679.93	818.43	55.65	138.30
March .	979.81	1,050.11	560.36	1,069.69	92.02	108.18
April ..	1,218.51	1,745.73	759.69	505.26	89.25	92.10
May ..	1,218.75	1,012.15	741.77	986.52	1.20.71	23.20
June ..	278.78	1,026.57	606.07	494.60	71.89	69.60
Total...	$12,249.79	$11,339.24	$5,774.51	$7,252.04	$577.29	$660.98

DISBURSEMENTS ITEMIZED—

	Milk.		Lights.		Fuel	
	1920-21	1921-22	1920-21	1921-22	1920-21	1921-22
July ..	69.35	$107.34	$106.40	$	$ 46.75	$ 20.75
Aug		2.00	68.48	124.40	17.50	
Sept. ..		96.25	92.52	116.83	71.25	28.00
Oct. .	72.95		59.71	134.42	318.79	113.45
Nov. ..	102.28	42.62	9.85	109.03	233.65	4.00
Dec. ..	20.01	25.00		124.90	213.50	161.20
Jan. ..	74.15	128.51	218.40	148.92	155.80	152.15
Feb. ..	109.57	71.23		172.90	59.25	52.00
March	32.24	75.27	133.86	156.29	33.50	117.75
April .	45.12	106.42	135.45	337.21	14.50	122.80
May ..	55.34	84.75	168.89	1 00.24	60.00	
June .		9.80		98.42		78.00
Total ...	$581.01	$749.19	$993.56	$1,623.56	$1,224.39	$850.10

	Laundry		Ice		Supervisors' Salary.	
	1920-21	1921-22	1920-21	1921-22	1920-21	1921-22
July ...		$ 16.20	$ 87.90	$	$ 95.00	$ 100.00
Aug. ..	1.50	3.90		52.60	145.00	90.00
Sept. ...	1.25	12.00	87.00	69.60	80.00	50.00
Oct. ...	93.81	68.50	24.70		60.00	130.00
Nov. ..	88.02	67.50	41.25	100.00	225.00	160.00
Dec. ..	86.27	109.40		62.60	225.00	170.00
Jan. ..	73.75	67.10	62.30		225.00	180.00
Feb. ..	80.00	111.30		177.90	225.00	160.00
March .	101.50	161.56	33.80		225.00	160.00
April ..	122.85	121.77	58.30	74.30	265.00	160.00
May ..	80.61	63.00		38.25	200.00	160.00
June ..	126.13	104.44	97.20	41.30	240.00	160.00
Total ..	$855.69	$906.67	$492.45	$616.55	$2,210.00	$1,680.00

—DISBURSEMENTS ITEMIZED—

	Labor.		Incidentals* and Equipment		Music	
	1920-21	1921-22	1920-21	1921-22	1920-21	1921-22
July ..	$105.25	$ 102.70	$1,631.63	$ 871.17	$ 15.17	$
Aug. ..	83.50	134.50	693.02	1,297.24		
Sept. ..	74.63	153.75	446.19	1,397.71		
Oct. ..	25.00	69.00	900.56	1,401.83	55.87	42.54
Nov. ..	70.00		555.64	1,137.82	165.00	145.00
Dec. ..	75.00	90.99	510.28	829.73	131.67	113.69
Jan. ..	135.00	86.50	520.12	828.13	69.75	114.37
Feb. ..	75.00	60.00	862.69	960.07	100.60	130.00
March .	90.00	75.50	588.84	1,032.08	93.10	138.40
April .	59.50	75.23	577.02	920.20	90.00	160.00
May ..		91.50	777.54	1,162.20	90.00	123.93
June ..	63.00	99.90	1,049.62	1,032.96	90.00	123.59
Total .	$855.88	$1,039.57	$9,113.15	$12,871.14	$901.16	$1,091.52

*Incidentals includes refunds, cash advanced to other funds, which is reimbursed, freight, hauling, etc.

NUMBER IN BOARDING DEPARTMENT.

	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
July	181	144
August	171	144
September		263
October	276	289
November	269	290

December	265	290
January	267	288
February	267	286
March	267	274
April	264	274
May	261	271
June	144	189

The outstanding need of the College Boarding Department is adequate modern equipment. This phase of the school's work always has been handicapped by the necessity of make-shift either with antiquated, worn out fixtures or with nothing at all.

The store room space is altogether too small. It consists of two rooms. One adjoining the kitchen, the other in another building, comprising not more than 800 square feet. Therefore, it is impossible to buy goods in large quantities at a saving of bulk prices.

The refrigerator is wearing out and because of its bad condition wastes much ice. The installation of a refrigerating system of our own becomes more and more an indispensable necessity. Such a plant would pay for itself within a reasonable time.

The bake oven is in bad shape. Better bread could be baked with a saving in fuel and time, if the present baking equipment were discarded and an electric mixer, improved oven and accessories were secured.

The school has never owned a hotel range. The stoves used in the kitchen are scarcely adequate for a family boarding house. Institutional cooking can not be done successfully upon such stoves. At times the food will be improperly cooked, meals will be held back, and general inconvenience result.

The arrangement of kitchen and dining room also is most inconvenient and harrassing. Kitchen and dining room should be on the same floor and not as they now are on different floors. Because of the present necessity all food has to be handled 100% more than under a one floor location. Three times a day all dishes and food must be pulled to the second floor, by means of a dumbwaiter. Dishes must be sent down stairs to be washed in the dish washer located below because there is no room for it upstairs. Breakage is higher and a larger force of helpers is needed.

These facts are presented to ndicate the barest minimum of improvement, if the progress of the institution is not to be hampered by its Boarding Department.

Besides these fundamentals changes, there is urgent need for other equipment, such as a coffee battery, steam table, vegetable peeler, etc., with which all schools and institutions of the size and importance of this College are equipped.

The washer in the Laundry also has gone to pieces. The Repair Department for the last two years has patched and bolstered up this machine, so that it could run part time. No more can be done to save it—a new machine will cost around $500.00, and it will cost more to do the same work by hand than a new machine.

Unless funds become available for the purchase of a Laundry Washer and of a standard building and a standard outfit for the Boarding Department, ths school will surely suffer.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN F. MATHEUS, Auditor.

REMARKS:

Salaries—The proposed increase in salaries simply brings them up to the average salaries paid for similar services in other State Colleges for Negroes. To secure and to retain efficient teachers and administrators salaries must be placed on a competitive basis.

Current Expense—The delapidated condition of most of the buildings and a reasonable upkeep of the plant makes absolutely necessary the proposed increase in current expense for the biennium.

Permanent Improvement—Excepting the item for an Academic-Administration Building and for completion of Chapel the amount indicated as required for permanent improvement is practically for the expansion of the vocational, or industrial activities of the College. The two frame buildings used for Academic purposes are not at all adequate for that purpose. This item is perennial, having been written in legislative budgets for more than a score of years, and the need for such a building really has become acute.

FLORIDA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE (FOR NEGROES).

BUDGES AS REQUIRED FOR THE BIENNIUM BEGINNING JUNE 1, 1923, ENDING JUNE 30, 1925.

DEPARTMENTS.	Available July 1,1922, to June 30, 1923.	Required July 1, 1923 to June 30, 1924.	Required July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925.	Total for Biennium.
I. Executives				
1. Salaries:				
The President	$2,250.00	$3,000.00	$3,000.00	$6,000.00
The Auditor	1,500.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00
Secretary (Pres.)....	720.00	900.00	900.00	1,800.00
Secretary (Aud.)....	720.00	900.00	900.00	1,800.00

Custo. of Grounds...	1,140.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	3,000.00
Librarian & Reg.	600.00	750.00	750.00	1,500.00
Dean of Men	800.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00
Dean of Women ..	800.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00
2. Current Expenses ...				
President's Office	341.32	500.00	500.00	1,000.00
Watchman, ...	400.00	400.00	400.00	800.00
Telephone	225.00	275.00	275.00	550.00
Roads and Lawn	600.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00
Fuel	1,200.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00
Water Rent	1,500.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	4,000.00
Lights	480.00	800.00	800.00	1,600.00
Plant Upkeep	3,513.17	3,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00
3. Permanent Improve.				
Finishing and Furnishing Chapel		5,000.00		5,000.00
Commons (Boarding		25,000.00		25,000.00
Dept)		25,000.00		25,000.00
Extending Water Main		800.00		800.00
(Fire protection)....				
Special Plant Repair as follows:				
Gibbs Hall		3,000.00		
(New roof and General Renovation) ..				
(Painting)				
Melvin Lodge		300.00		
Clarke Hall		100.00		
Hospital		400.00		
Agricultural Build. ..		300.00		
Duval Hall		500.00		
Boys' Dormitory		400.00		
Library		200.00		
Laundry		1,000.00		
Completion & Equip.				
Washing Machine ...			500.00	
Motor			200.00	
Repairs			300.00	
II. Academic:				
1. Salaries:				
Dean & Professor of Education	1,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	3,000.00
Principal of High School	680.00	900.00	900.00	1,800.00
(Inst. of Pedagogy). Prof. of Science ..	920.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	2,400.00

Prof. of English and History	800.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	2,400.00
Prof. of Mathematics	920.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	2,400.00
Associate Prof. of English and History	720.00	1,080.00	1,080.00	2,160.00
Associate Prof. of Mathematics	720.00	1,080.00	1,080.00	2,160.00
Associate Prof. of Science	680.00	1,080.00	1,080.00	2,160.00
Inst. in English	640.00	675.00	675.00	1,350.00
Inst. in History and Geography	480.00	675.00	675.00	1,350.00
Inrt. in Science		675.00	675.00	1,350.00
2. Current Expense:				
Ref. Books (Library)	311.67	500.00	500.00	1,000.00
Science & Mathematics	450.00	750.00	750.00	1,500.00
Permanent Improv.				
Academic-Administration building		50,000.00		50,000.00
III. Agricultural:				
1. Salaries:				
Dean and Professor of Agronomy, etc.	1,500.00	1,800.00	1,800.00	3,600.00
Prof. Chemistry and Dairy Husbandry	900.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	2,400.00
Inst. to Animal Husb.	1,080.00	1,080.00	1,080.00	2,160.00
Inst. Horticulture		1,080.00	1,080.00	2,160.00
Three Student Asst.	360.00	480.00	480.00	960.00
2 .Current Expense:				
Stock Food	500.00	520.00	520.00	1,040.00
Implements	340.00	500.00	500.00	1,000.00
Labor	1,680.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	3,000.00
3. Perm. Improvement as follows:				
Silos		600.00		
Pair of Mules		500.00		
Fences		1,000.00		
Laboratory Equip.		1,000.00		
Cows		600.00		
Hogs		200.00		
Poultry		100.00		4,000.00
IV. Mechanic Arts.				
1. Salaries:				
Dean	1,450.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	3,000.00
Inst. Drawing	800.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00
Inst. Carpentry	800.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00

Inst. of Engineering .	800.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00
Inst. of Blacksmithing	800.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00
*Inst. of Tailoring....	480.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00
Inst. of Business	800.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00
Student Asst. (Painting)	200.00	Regular 1,000.00	Teacher 1,000.00	2,000.00
Student Asst. (Printing)	200.00	Regular 1,000.00	Teacher 1,000.00	2,000.00
Student Asst. (Automechanics)	200.00	Regular 1,000.00	Teacher 1,000.00	1,000.00
Inst. Brick Masonry, (Additional)		1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00
Inst. of Leather Working (additional)		1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00
2. Current Expense:				
Electric Power	200.00	300.00	300.00	600.00
Equipment	625.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	3,000.00
Supplies	450.00	955.00	955.00	1,910.00
(For Departmental Expansion)				
3. Permanent Improve-				
Shop Annex for Brick Masonry		3,500.00		
Shop Annex for Leather Working ..		3,500.00		
Shop Annex for Printing		3,500.00		
Special Shop Equipment		3,500.00		14,000.00
V. HOME ECONOMICS.				
A. Domestic Science and Art:				
1. Salaries:				
Dean—Teacher Training	1,250.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	3,000.00
Inst. of Sewing	680.00	810.00	810.00	1,620.00
Inst. of Millinery	680.00	810.00	810.00	1,620.00
Inst. of Cooking	520.00	810.00	810.00	1,620.00
Inst. of Cooking	680.00	810.00	810.00	1,620.00
2. Current Expense:				
Supplies and Equipment	1,025.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,000.00
3. Permanent Improvements				

Annex for Additional Cooking and Housekeeping Activities.		3,000.00		3,000.00
B. Nurse Training (Health Division)				
1. Salaries:				
Supt of Nurse Training	1,020.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	2,400.00
Matron	600.00	600.00	600.00	1,200.00
Resident Physician in Charge of Hospital (salary subsidy) ..		1,500.00	1,500.00	3,000.00
2. Current Expense ..		500.00	500.00	1,000.00
3 Permanent Improvements as follows:				
Nurses Home		4,000.00		
Contageous Disease Cottage		3,000.00		7,000.00
				$247,990.00

*Part time service.

SUMMARY.
TOTAL AS REQUIRDED FOR BIENNIUM.

Salaries	$ 96,990.00	
Current Expense	36,000.00	
Permanent Improvements	115,000.00	$247,990.00
Deduct Morrill Fund Available for Salaries, etc		50,000.00
		$197,990.00